WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V---NO. 44. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

BY REV. A. A. E. TAYLOR.

Let us have peace! No more of strife
Our stricken hearts can bear or endure;
No wrangling words, nor rumors of rife,
Nor passion roused to wrath impure;
No wasteful lamentation of mind,
With ills and griefs time cannot cure;
LET US HAVE PEACE!

No more let fierce red handed wars,
With torch and terror hornet invade;
Nor sorrow, showing wound and scar,
Lament the bale or flashing blade;
Nor Love mid carnage near and far,
Stand weeping, while Hate's grave is paid:
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Enough the voice of brother's blood
From Christian ground to Heaven has cried,
Enough in conflict's purple flood
Columbia's guilty skirts are dyed;
Enough has Anger's baneful mood
The hopes of Freedom crucified
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Our flag, its crimson stripes complete,
Shall bid its golden stars defiance;
Its sky outspread God's sky to meet,
Enduring pact of Right on earth;
While out its gentle folds to greet,
Shall crowd delectable South and North:
LET US HAVE PEACE!

Great God! Thou sole omniscient Guide,
Our steps conform in wisdom's way;
Bid rage its huge proportions hide,
Perpetuate the nation's day;
Soothe flame consuming hatred's pride,
And grant a blessing when we pray
LET US HAVE PEACE!

GEORGETOWN, D. C. *Washington Chronicle.*

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

AUGUST, 1868.

PICNICS AND COUNTRY PARTIES—FALL AND WHAT IT WILL BRING IN THE WAY OF NEW COSTUMES—THE PANIERS AND THE GRECIAN BEND, ETC.

Do I mind, because September has come, that ladies intend to resign their pretty summer dresses. It is really the most delightful month in which to wear them. American almanacs ought long ago to have been reorganized and reconstructed on natural American principles, making January to end with the month of spring, and October of autumn, and leaving March to blustter and sputter at its leisure, and June to redeem the character of our unvernal springs. A forgiving clothing suited to our summer heats, particularly such a summer as that through which we have just passed, it is simply impossible. No clothing at all, or the costume that mother Eve wore before she ate that apple, is the only one suited to the temperature. I ress of any kind is not only a burden, but it is ruined in wearing. Muslins, grenadines, the lightest tissues, the most delicate textures collapse and lose brightness and beauty before the steadily melting process which goes on, the thermometer for weeks in the neighborhood of the nineties.

Under such an overpowering influence, dress and every activity of life loses its interest, and we sigh only for that impossible "breath of cool air," that "reviving draught" which poets indulge in, and everybody exists; even the country loses its charms in the heat and dust and glare, and only finds them again when late summer showers and cool night winds have freshened the withered and drooping foliage and made out-door movement possible.

COUNTRY PARTIES AND PICNICS.

This month, above all others, is the one for country visits and the enjoyment of unadulterated country pleasures. It is the month of rarest and richest fruits, of choicest vegetables, and whatever may be the style of dress worn, the pleasure of change is not at all lessened by participation in the profuse bounties of a well stocked American table in the month of September. The picnic is one of the occasions upon which an American housewife shines. She knows by experience how to tempt jaded appetites which raptures at the sight of hill and waterfall are apt to produce, and makes her preparations accordingly. To render the arrangements for a picnic as perfect as possible, it is best to get some one person to take the superintend them—to either order what is required, or notify each person contributing what they can most profitably bring. Little pic-nic cases, in addition to the straw lunch basket, are very useful articles for the occasion. The cases are no larger than the case of an opera glass, and are sometimes in the form of a chatelaine. They contain a knife and fork, a knife and fork, a spoon, a place for a napkin, and the more costly ones a small spy-glass. These are very convenient and save much trouble, but unfortunately it is never known the precise number of guests will be able to possess them, and so the usual number of knives, forks, spoons, etc., require to be provided. A gentleman, a fanciful one, who was asked recently for the success of an out-door party, which he planned as a complimentary close to the ladies and their visit, said that it seems to him his country entertainment. The viands, of course, were ordered, not contributed, and consisted of almost every known delicacy that could be procured and eaten cold. The excursion was to the banks of a river, and the magic of a gorgeous entertainment, with young girls in a uniform of white with colored ribbons for attendants, and the whole scene brilliantly lighted eyes of the guests on their return from a sail across the river and through the woods. There was no lack of salt or napkins or bread or spoons, or any of the usual *coute tempa*, such as spilling the paper cases of bon bons, which usually occurs to a pic-nic party. The entertainment, if it could be criticised, might have been pronounced faultless. It was almost equal to Delmonico's. Of course if it had been a woman's affair it would have been less perfect. Women have not the knack to plan and use their own and their own ingenuity instead. But it would probably have been more enjoyable, for it would have been made up of *chef d'œuvres* in cookery of the whole neighborhood; and this would have left the host that one's sandwiches, and the other's cake, salad or biscuit, would have been the theme of wonder and admiration.

The picnic dresses are the prettiest this season that have been ever seen. One we remember, had the striped costume of the period, the stripes of the petticoat wider than that of the polnese, while opened part of the way down the front disclosing a full plaited under waist, and a broad sailor collar in the wide stripe turned back from the throat and tied with a large knotted green necktie. The shade of the ribbon round the little sailor hat of white chip. A pretty costume was also made of the fine sheer striped in wood color and white, and a third of **white leno made *en paniers*** and trimmed with a white satin sash.

NEW FALL COSTUMES.

White **dresses, whether for day or evening, were never more fashionable than now. Some very pretty new suits ordered for early fall visiting country houses are made of white hair with buff epaulettes and revers of colored satin. A flat ruffle cut on the cross and bound with the color finishes the bottom of the skirt.

Accompanying these were some very handsome dresses in narrow striped, checked and changeable silks which could be worn upon almost any occasion.

These dresses were short and divided at the back into immense lengthwise puffings, which spread out, fan-shaped, towards the bottom, over petticoats made in silk of the contrasting color, and trimmed with flat ruches, three narrow frills or one wide one. The front breadths are correctly plain, the sides high and trimmed square and low, the sleeves long and ornamented with three straight puffs, ruches or frills matching the contrast of the petticoat.

These dresses are very stylish in effect, but only suitable for somewhat tall and slender women, the petticoat and *panier* giving the appearance the height of figure. Short dresses of any kind, it must be remembered, are no longer made to touch the top of the gaiter boots, but sufficiently long to just "clear the ground." This was the length of the petticoats mounting to the dresses above the ankle described. Shot or changeable silks will be very fashionable for fall dresses, and are usually trimmed with a fringe made in the two prominent colors of the silk headed with a braid or twisted silk passementerie to match the colors. In dark rich shades chameleon silks harmonize admirably with the tints of an India shawl for visiting toilettes. A dress of this kind with it is a small high chapeau of Italian straw trimmed with velvet, black lace and a plume or short ostrich feathers in the two colors. This reminds me that feathers also are to be worn for the season. The tendency to wear feather and the long ostrich plumes the most distinguished of all ornaments.

This is a strong, perhaps it would be too much to say determined effort in progress to abolish the small bonnets, and introduce larger ones, but it appears to be a movement likely to succeed. The chignons are larger than ever and the later style of bonnets very small and worn very far back. The necessity due to the dresses behind compels the adoption of a somewhat larger hooped skirt than has been worn for some time, and it will not be long ere reach the exaggerated dimensions again that have made them the ridicule of the time. Within two years they have been worn in all sizes from one yard and three-quarters at the smallest to three yards and a half round the recognized standard having obtained, the demand has varied with every fleeting rumor of fashion and every whim of the moment until dealers neither know what to buy nor ladies what to wear.

The new styles issued for the present and the coming season will, it is believed, remedy the difficulty. The proper medium seems to have been found at last, and the shape is so crusted by the leading manufacturers that the front of the skirt remains flat, while the back sweeps and tendency to expansion is given to the back.

The lowest authorized size for ordinary wear is two and a half yards round at the base; this is very moderate and suited to walking dresses; the next size is two and three-quarters around, the third three yards; this last is not too large for a very handsome for street wear.

These sizes may be considered as the only very short person requiring a still smaller and shorter hooped skirt than the two and a half yards, should inquire for the two and a half size.

THE PANIERS AND THE GRECIAN BEND.

But what of the latest atrocity in fashion, the abominable *paniers*! The only place as yet where these have flourished undisgused and without restraint is Saratoga. Are they to reappear in all their hideous deformity during the coming fashionable season? It is to be hoped not. If women were really the mere puppets which society endeavors to make them, we should have no objections to see them rendered deformed, grotesque or ridiculous any more than we should to witness the vagaries of a Punch and Judy show. But women are not mere women of flesh and blood, and heart and brains, lend themselves to such aping of horrible deformity, is worse than saddening. It makes one fear for them a dreadful retribution—unnatural born children for instance—a nation in the future of whose existence would be a race of monsters. We have no disposition to speak of the absurdity by which the shameful apparent excrescence is produced, but the *panier* hoop skirts complete in themselves, but as a general rule the panier must be detached and can be worn or removed at pleasure. In either the form of the *panier* must be protected underneath the dress and other skirts. The fullness in mere textile fabrics would collapse the stylish *bump* be entirely lost.

A most fitting accompaniment to the dreadful *panier* could not be found than the "Grecian bend," or the "reefed sail," as it is more pop ularly called, and the nimbling step now affected by society young ladies. Such absolute silliness is not worth talking seriously about, and should not be considered as reflecting discredit upon woman generally—any more than the drawl of the daily should serve as conclusive evidence that the male sex are destitute of brains. Still we must confess that we never see

THE CAMPAIGN.

Great Speech of General John M. Palmer, of Illinois.

A Searching Review of the Action of the Two Parties.

Negro Suffrage, Finance and Taxation.

The Statesmanship of the Presidential Candidates Compared.

The following speech was delivered at Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., by General John M. Palmer. The attendance at the meeting was very large, and the enthusiasm great. Upon being introduced by Hon. Henry K. Estor, the General stepped forward and after detailing the circumstances which led to the election of Mr. Lincoln, proceeded thus:

When Mr. Lincoln came into power, seven of them had established State governments, or seven of them had formed a confederacy hostile to the National Union.

WHENCE IS SALVATION.

At that time the question was, What shall we do to save the republic? question of the deepest importance to us all. Whatever form an answer we might adopt, it was one we were bound to answer. It was pressing upon us—allowing of no escape. Each man was compelled to come to some conclusion, and being in it all the question, What can we do? Here was formed a division of opinion which manifested itself to the power of the government to protect itself. Every man in the North that I saw during that period, deplored a resort to force, and the re was, perhaps, in the whole smallest number of persons that regarded a military conflict between the sections otherwise as deplorable. Still we were brought to the point, What can we do to save the government? What are the powers of the government according to the construction of our government as given by our fathers?

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT.

One class of people held that although secession was unconstitutional and revolutionary, still, the general government had no power to prevent it by force. Mr Buchanan in his last message to Congress avowed that doctrine, and stated that the government had no power, and that there was no power in the government or any of its departments to employ force to prevent secession. Another class of thinkers held that it is of the essence of government that it should have the power of self preservation, and that even though the constitution had been silent in regard to such subject, yet, there was an inherent power in every government to preserve itself, just as an inherent right is in every man to defend himself.

THE ILLEGAL AND DISLOYAL.

The adherents of the two opinions began to cluster around them as central ideas. It was a long time before the people of the country combined and attached themselves to the two opinions, but, ultimately the whole country became divided into those who held that the government had no power to employ force in its own preservation, the other claiming that the government had the power, and that it ought to be exercised; that the crisis precluded arisen for its exercise.

THE ORIGIN OF PARTIES.

Out of this difference has grown the two parties that are now struggling for the control of this country, and you observe it is a radical difference. It involves the question whether the government should endure as long as its friends desired that it should, or whether its duration should be measured by the will of its enemies a question of so much importance that from original differences no longer than it was too vital, too important. You see, then, that the old parties were organized with reference to the preservation of the government. The new parties were organized with reference to the preservation of the government, the authorship of which belongs by a very large number of the American people. And what would have been wise in time of peace would have been madness in time of open scaffolding on which he was standing gave way, and with it he would have been killed, in the side of his head striking against a stone, injuring him so seriously that he remained unconscious for more than three hours after he fell.

The Lyle Monument, in Philadelphia, will be finished by the 27th of November, when it is proposed to have a grand display of the fire department.

The hardware establishment of George M. Steinman & Co., Lancaster, was damaged by fire Friday to the extent of ten thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

J. Robley Dunglison, Esq., has retired from the Harrisburg *State Guard*. He goes into business in Philadelphia.

A Reasonable Request Reasonably Answered.

A citizen of Boston recently sent a $10 greenback to the United States Treasurer at Washington, the Hon. F. E. Spinner, accompanied with a note, of which this forms the most important paragraph:

"The only dollar known to law or in fact, with which this note can be paid, is the one established by law as the dollar of the United States. Now demand payments in the shape of coin in gold dollars, according to the promise thereof, which is certified by your signature."

To this very proper and reasonable request Mr. Spinner replied in substance that he was merely an officer appointed to execute the laws of the United States, and those laws at present do not authorize him to redeem the greenbacks in gold according to the language expressed on their face. He says:

"Now, as the giving of one irredeemable obligation for another, as is now proposed by Congress for the redemption of the public debt, is no payment at all, I herewith return you the same note you sent me, thus putting it out of the power of the present unwillingness or inability of the Government of the United States to redeem it, and rendering you other irredeemable paper in exchange for that which you present me for payment."

Here we have the whole matter in a nutshell. While we are debating whether or not we shall repudiate the bonded debt not due for fifteen years, we are practically repudiating a past due debt of $350,000,000. Mr. Spinner goes on to detail a plan by which a four per cent. loan may be negotiated in place of the seven-thirties now outstanding, but as he himself admits that "any feasible plan for an advantageous conversion and funding of all the Government liabilities in a single consolidated stock, bearing a much lower rate of interest than it does to-day, must be through an undoubting faith in a lasting resumption of specie payments by the whole country, as a condition precedent," it is useless to discuss it at present. Let us first make up our minds to pay what is already due, before we talk about paying what will become due fifteen years hence.—*New York Sun.*

Elections in England.

The English elections which come off in November will be the culmination of a heated and protracted struggle resembling our Presidential canvass. A London correspondent says the resemblance is close in the fact that the first thing involved is substantially whether Disraeli or Gladstone shall be President of England. The importance of the contest to the Conservatives is quite as great as that in America to the Democrats, it being very doubtful whether, if defeated, the Tory party can ever hope for power again in their present organization. Disraeli is now doing heroes and earth to win; fanatical appeals are made to the religious bigotry against Romanism, and the people are told that Gladstone, since his confidential interviews with the Pope, three years ago, has been secretly engaged in the downfall of Protestantism in Great Britain, and that the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland is merely the beginning. It is intimated that his plan involves the overthrow of the Crown itself, and that Mr. Reardon, in a proposal for the abolition of the House of Lords, was merely a premature and rash picket captain of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's well known High Churchism is dwelt on for the edification of Exeter Hall. But the movement of Gladstone, for the disendowment of the Irish Church, is necessary, for religious equality which is helped by the Ritualistic movement on the one hand and the Colenso controversy on the other. The result is awaited with decided interest in the United States.

The Rosecrans Mission.

Gen. Rosecrans has involved himself in a conflict of statement concerning his visit to Europe, by Andrew Johnson, in his address, and by implication nothing whatever was written by Lee or other Southerners, expressing their views on the political situation. But the correspondent of the Richmond Whig has got hold of another story, to the effect that Rosecrans wrote to Lee and others, propounding certain questions, to which a careful and well digested reply was framed. The Richmond version proceeds as follows:

"All the parties to the Conference argued it, and others were invited to. After General Lee's name came that of General Beauregard, and the signature of Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of War. Mr. Benjamin, however, in his reply, stated that he believed the people of the South had no further interest in the government of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the government of the States of the South remained in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men interested in the intelligence and property disfranchised. He believes if the whites of the South were relieved of the political disabilities and thereby given ascendency they would, in a few years, restore the country to peace, kindness, forbearance and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the question of slavery as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or the other. They will be glad to accept the terms of General Lee, that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. They will be glad to see the capital and interest in having a good and stable government, that will protect them in their rights and in their property, under which they may prosper, and that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and their children. The whole paper, in fact, represents substantially the declarations of the Conservative Convention of the South.

Science is growing sensational. It not only predicts the exhaustion of the coal fields of England in a century or so, but prophecies the burning out of the sun within some four thousand years, says science, when the earth will be cheerless and light only by consuming himself. Some day he will be consumed, and then shall the planets be left out in the cold? No, but they will be sucked into the sun, and perish one by one in trying to add to his failing heat. Such is the last scientific notion.

It is stated that the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is selling "at twenty three per cent. above par, and that the bonds of the company, in comparison with those of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Roads, are more than thirty per cent better as an investment, and even exceed the government Five-twenties." This statement is made to refute the one made by the *National Intelligencer* that the road had suffered a loss by the late freshet of "from two to three millions of dollars."

STATE NEWS.

Gen. Selfridge, who has been quite seriously ill in Cambria county, is now again at Bethlehem, and although still weak, is recovering.

A young lady in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, was in the garden picking berries. A neighboring sermon from her alarmed the rest of the family, who were at the ten-table. Hastening to the spot they found her lying on the ground, with her head resting on the edge of the house, and, to relate, examination proved that she was dead. Her friends in proceeding to remove the body for interment found, to their horror-stricken to find an immense black snake coiled tightly around her person underneath her clothing. The being in which the body of the snake having bitten her, the inference was that the young lady died from fright.

J. A. Ritchey, School Superintendent of Armstrong county, and G. Hamilton Gay, Superintendent of Northampton county, have resigned their commissions. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Mr. John Zinn, a prominent citizen and business man of Harrisburg, died in that city on Thursday.

On Saturday, August 22d, a young man named Plimpton Lewis, while engaged in helping his father in the erection of a dwelling house, a little north of Hollidaysburg, fell from the scaffolding on which he was standing a way, and, striking in passing on a stone, fractured his skull, one side of his head striking against a stone, injuring him so seriously that he remained unconscious for more than three hours after the fall.

The Lyle Monument, in Philadelphia, will be finished by the 27th of November, when it is proposed to have a grand display of the fire department.

The hardware establishment of George M. Steinman & Co., Lancaster, was damaged by fire Friday to the extent of ten thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

J. Robley Dunglison, Esq., has retired from the Harrisburg *State Guard*. He goes into business in Philadelphia.

A Reasonable Request Reasonably Answered.

A citizen of Boston recently sent a $10 greenback to the United States Treasurer at Washington, the Hon. F. E. Spinner, accompanied with a note, of which this forms the most important paragraph:

"The only dollar known to law or in fact, with which this note can be paid, is the one established by law as the dollar of the United States. Now demand payments in the shape of coin in gold dollars, according to the promise thereof, which is certified by your signature."

To this very proper and reasonable request Mr. Spinner replied in substance that he was merely an officer appointed to execute the laws of the United States, and those laws at present do not authorize him to redeem the greenbacks in gold according to the language expressed on their face. He says:

"Now, as the giving of one irredeemable obligation for another, as is now proposed by Congress for the redemption of the public debt, is no payment at all, I herewith return you the same note you sent me, thus putting it out of the present unwillingness or inability of the Government of the United States to redeem it, and rendering you other irredeemable paper in exchange for that which you present me for payment."

Here we have the whole matter in a nutshell. While we are debating whether or not we shall repudiate the bonded debt not due for fifteen years, we are practically repudiating a past due debt of $350,000,000. Mr. Spinner goes on to detail a plan by which a four per cent. loan may be negotiated in place of the seven-thirties now outstanding, but as he himself admits that "any feasible plan for an advantageous conversion and funding of all the Government liabilities in a single consolidated stock, bearing a much lower rate of interest than it does to-day, must be through an undoubting faith in a lasting resumption of specie payments by the whole country, as a condition precedent," it is useless to discuss it at present. Let us first make up our minds to pay what is already due, before we talk about paying what will become due fifteen years hence.—*New York Sun.*

Elections in England.

The English elections which come off in November will be the culmination of a heated and protracted struggle resembling our Presidential canvass. A London correspondent says the resemblance is close in the fact that the first thing involved is substantially whether Disraeli or Gladstone shall be President of England. The importance of the contest to the Conservatives is quite as great as that in America to the Democrats, it being very doubtful whether, if defeated, the Tory party can ever hope for power again in their present organization. Disraeli is now doing heroes and earth to win; fanatical appeals are made to the religious bigotry against Romanism, and the people are told that Gladstone, since his confidential interviews with the Pope, three years ago, has been secretly engaged in the downfall of Protestantism in Great Britain, and that the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland is merely the beginning. It is intimated that his plan involves the overthrow of the Crown itself, and that Mr. Reardon, in a proposal for the abolition of the House of Lords, was merely a premature and rash picket captain of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's well known High Churchism is dwelt on for the edification of Exeter Hall. But the movement of Gladstone, for the disendowment of the Irish Church, is necessary, for religious equality which is helped by the Ritualistic movement on the one hand and the Colenso controversy on the other. The result is awaited with decided interest in the United States.

The Rosecrans Mission.

Gen. Rosecrans has involved himself in a conflict of statement concerning his visit to Europe, by Andrew Johnson, in his address, and by implication nothing whatever was written by Lee or other Southerners, expressing their views on the political situation. But the correspondent of the Richmond Whig has got hold of another story, to the effect that Rosecrans wrote to Lee and others, propounding certain questions, to which a careful and well digested reply was framed. The Richmond version proceeds as follows:

"All the parties to the Conference argued it, and others were invited to. After General Lee's name came that of General Beauregard, and the signature of Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of War. Mr. Benjamin, however, in his reply, stated that he believed the people of the South had no further interest in the government of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the government of the States of the South remained in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men interested in the intelligence and property disfranchised. He believes if the whites of the South were relieved of the political disabilities and thereby given ascendency they would, in a few years, restore the country to peace, kindness, forbearance and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the question of slavery as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or the other. They will be glad to accept the terms of General Lee, that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. They will be glad to see the capital and interest in having a good and stable government, that will protect them in their rights and in their property, under which they may prosper, and that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and their children. The whole paper, in fact, represents substantially the declarations of the Conservative Convention of the South.

Science is growing sensational. It not only predicts the exhaustion of the coal fields of England in a century or so, but prophecies the burning out of the sun within some four thousand years, says science, when the earth will be cheerless and light only by consuming himself. Some day he will be consumed, and then shall the planets be left out in the cold? No, but they will be sucked into the sun, and perish one by one in trying to add to his failing heat. Such is the last scientific notion.

It is stated that the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is selling "at twenty three per cent. above par, and that the bonds of the company, in comparison with those of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Roads, are more than thirty per cent better as an investment, and even exceed the government Five-twenties." This statement is made to refute the one made by the *National Intelligencer* that the road had suffered a loss by the late freshet of "from two to three millions of dollars."

WHO SUPPORTED THE WAR.

These opposing ideas led to these results. The party that opposed Mr. Lincoln opposed the employment of force and, believing it was necessary, voted soldiers to organize armies. The party opposed to Mr. Lincoln believed that the employment of force was unconstitutional; naturally and consistently voted against the raising of armies. It would be disrespectful to them, if they believed the government had no power employ force against the rebellion to charge them with having voted to raise a force to be thus unconstitutionally employed. The party that adhered to Mr. Lincoln, voted to raise money to pay the necessary expenses of the war, believing it right to do so. The party opposed to Mr. Lincoln voted against the raising of money to carry on the war. The party supporting Mr. Lincoln voted for all the war measures adopted by the government, because they were just and necessary. The party opposed to Mr. Lincoln constantly and persistently opposed all these war measures. It ultimately led, in the National Convention of 1864, to a contest for the control of the party, to the declaration, after his renomination, that force must be employed until the rebellion was overthrown, and I did, on the part of the Democratic organization, to the resolution of their convention, declaring that the rebellion must be put down by Mr. Seymour, that the employment of war for the restoration of the Union had failed, and that, finally, in the New York Convention the other day, the Democratic party, declared that the necessity for the war had grown out of both secession and slavery, thus vindicating the wisdom of the policy adopted by their opponents necessity, they also, by implication, force for its own preservation. The doctrine of Calhoun, which ultimately became the creed of the Democratic party, was that a State was sovereign, and that no one nor all of the States had a right to compel the submission of a State to the authority of the national government. These ideas lie at the foundation of our party differences.

SEYMOUR AS AUTHORITY.

That I may show you that I am correct about this, to rit is a vital point in the argument that I shall make, I propose to read from the declaration of Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There are two or three ways in which I will refer to it. First, "*Resolved*, That under the constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States by military force, accompanied with a military occupation of their territory for ce."

That is a resolution of a Democratic Convention of New York, which was addressed by Mr. Seymour, and which is supposed to have spoken his sentiments. Mr. Richmond, correspondent of the London *Times*, mentions an interview that he had with a number of Democrats in New York, in which Mr. Fernando Wood, who offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give his views of the Constitution of the United States—the doctrine of secession, and the thing spread over the table, and there was not a man who maintained that the Federal Government had power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS.

You observe, therefore, Mr. Seymour entertained these views. I might refer to other indications of the same kind, but I will refer to the Democratic party took the opposite view that as war was on, the Democrats in the field under the old organization rallied round the flag of our country, not from any attachment to Mr. Lincoln—not from any desire to confirm the prejudices against him as a Republican of the past, but observing that the flag of the country was in the field, which, while it existed in the South, was overthrown by the will and of national unity, they rallied round the flag, and became the main prop of the war party, which believed that the government had a right to employ force for its own preservation, and that the secession had come when they found should be employed. Mark the progress of events. The Democratic party is organized, and at least by a war which can be waged under the pretext of constitutional right. We may have constitutional scruples, but we have no scruples. Hereafter there can be no more protection under the form of State Governments.

OUR RECORD.

We have, in execution of this policy, assembled at Chicago, and have nominated General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice Presidency, and we bring our acts before the great body of the American people. We present them proudly—as the proudest record that any party in the history of free government can produce. And we ask you, what have we done that we should forfeit your confidence and what have our adversaries done that they should claim that you should, taking it from us, give them your confidence and support? what is the first duty devolve to do, that should entitle them to the support of the great body of the American people?

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

I give you this brief resume of the history and acts of this noble political Republican party. Now, a word in regard to the Democratic party—and I speak of its organization—I speak of the men who were controlled by its organization, because there were throughout the country thousands of men who as earnestly prayed for the triumph of the national arms, as the Democratic party as with us, but they were paisted by their political doctrines; they were controlled by prejudices that were successfully appealed to by their leaders, and were used by the enemies of their country, while their hearts swelled with such pride that the national unity should be preserved, and the national honor triumph. But, what has been accomplished by the men who acted under this Democratic organization? During the war their representative work was simply to say: "No." Shall we lay taxes? No. Shall we have money to pay our armies? No. Shall we adopt these measures for the overthrow of this rebellion? No, no, no, a never-ceasing, never-ceasing no, no, and the Constitution was held—in part of fact it was so narrowed and cramped by the construction, that it seemed to be designed simply to blind the loyal men, and let the rebels go free. Such was the effect of delaying the government the power of preserving itself.

WHAT OCCURRED AT CHICAGO.

At Chicago they pronounced the war a failure, and declared the cessation of hostilities in National Convention, and up to the last hour of the war their sympathies may have been with the country, but not with the means employed by the Government for its own preservation. They have met at New York recently. They have nominated Horatio Seymour for President.

FRANK P. BLAIR

for Vice-President; and Frank P. Blair, as the representative of that party, says that there is only one question—there is only one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare those acts null and void, and compel the armies to disband and disperse. Such, I suppose, is the "carpet-bag State Governments, as he terms them, which are now in power, and the smallest number of persons that regarded a military conflict between the sections otherwise as deplorable. Still we were brought to the point, What can we do to save the government? What are the powers of the government according to the construction of our government as given by our fathers?

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT.

One class of people held that although secession was unconstitutional and revolutionary, still, the general government had no power to prevent it by force. Mr Buchanan in his last message to Congress avowed that doctrine, and stated that the government had no power, and that there was no power in the government or any of its departments to employ force to prevent secession. Another class of thinkers held that it is of the essence of government that it should have the power of self preservation, and that even though the constitution had been silent in regard to such subject, yet, there was an inherent power in every government to preserve itself, just as an inherent right is in every man to defend himself.

THE LOYAL AND DISLOYAL.

The adherents of the two opinions began to cluster around them as central ideas. It was a long time before the people of the country combined and attached themselves to the two opinions, but, ultimately the whole country became divided into those who held that the government had no power to employ force in its own preservation, the other claiming that the government had the power, and that it ought to be exercised; that the crisis precluded arisen for its exercise.

THE ORIGIN OF PARTIES.

Out of this difference has grown the two parties that are now struggling for the control of this country, and you observe it is a radical difference. It involves the question whether the government should endure as long as its friends desired that it should, or whether its duration should be measured by the will of its enemies a question of so much importance that from original differences no longer than it was too vital, too important. You see, then, that the old parties were organized with reference to the preservation of the government. The new parties were organized with reference to the preservation of the government, the authorship of which belongs by a very large number of the American people. And what would have been wise in time of open scaffolding on which he was standing gave way, and with it he would have been killed, in the side of his head striking against a stone, injuring him so seriously that he remained unconscious for more than three hours after the fall.

The Lyle Monument, in Philadelphia, will be finished by the 27th of November, when it is proposed to have a grand display of the fire department.

The hardware establishment of George M. Steinman & Co., Lancaster, was damaged by fire Friday to the extent of ten thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

J. Robley Dunglison, Esq., has retired from the Harrisburg *State Guard*. He goes into business in Philadelphia.

A Reasonable Request Reasonably Answered.

A citizen of Boston recently sent a $10 greenback to the United States Treasurer at Washington, the Hon. F. E. Spinner, accompanied with a note, of which this forms the most important paragraph:

"The only dollar known to law or in fact, with which this note can be paid, is the one established by law as the dollar of the United States. Now demand payments in the shape of coin in gold dollars, according to the promise thereof, which is certified by your signature."

To this very proper and reasonable request Mr. Spinner replied in substance that he was merely an officer appointed to execute the laws of the United States, and those laws at present do not authorize him to redeem the greenbacks in gold according to the language expressed on their face. He says:

"Now, as the giving of one irredeemable obligation for another, as is now proposed by Congress for the redemption of the public debt, is no payment at all, I herewith return you the same note you sent me, thus putting it out of the present unwillingness or inability of the Government of the United States to redeem it, and rendering you other irredeemable paper in exchange for that which you present me for payment."

Here we have the whole matter in a nutshell. While we are debating whether or not we shall repudiate the bonded debt not due for fifteen years, we are practically repudiating a past due debt of $350,000,000. Mr. Spinner goes on to detail a plan by which a four per cent. loan may be negotiated in place of the seven-thirties now outstanding, but as he himself admits that "any feasible plan for an advantageous conversion and funding of all the Government liabilities in a single consolidated stock, bearing a much lower rate of interest than it does to-day, must be through an undoubting faith in a lasting resumption of specie payments by the whole country, as a condition precedent," it is useless to discuss it at present. Let us first make up our minds to pay what is already due, before we talk about paying what will become due fifteen years hence.—*New York Sun.*

Elections in England.

The English elections which come off in November will be the culmination of a heated and protracted struggle resembling our Presidential canvass. A London correspondent says the resemblance is close in the fact that the first thing involved is substantially whether Disraeli or Gladstone shall be President of England. The importance of the contest to the Conservatives is quite as great as that in America to the Democrats, it being very doubtful whether, if defeated, the Tory party can ever hope for power again in their present organization. Disraeli is now doing heroes and earth to win; fanatical appeals are made to the religious bigotry against Romanism, and the people are told that Gladstone, since his confidential interviews with the Pope, three years ago, has been secretly engaged in the downfall of Protestantism in Great Britain, and that the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland is merely the beginning. It is intimated that his plan involves the overthrow of the Crown itself, and that Mr. Reardon, in a proposal for the abolition of the House of Lords, was merely a premature and rash picket captain of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's well known High Churchism is dwelt on for the edification of Exeter Hall. But the movement of Gladstone, for the disendowment of the Irish

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—U. S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. JAMES "BARNES.	13. JACOB E. KNORR.
2. W. J. "PALMER.	14. R. E. WAGONSELLER.
3. JOHN WILDEY.	15. CHAS. H. MILLER.
4. G. W. HILL.	16. JOHN STEWART.
5. WILLIAM MCCALL.	17. GEORGE W. ELDER.
6. E. H. BRINGHURST.	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD.
7. FRANK C. HEATON.	19. JAMES SILL.
8. ISAAC ECKERT.	20. ——— JOHNSON.
9. MARIS HUGHES.	21. K. ewing.
10. DAVID M. RAND.	22. WM. FRENCH.
11. WM. DAVIS.	23. A. W. CRAWFORD.
12. W. W. KETCHUM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress—XXIII District—JAMES S. NEGLEY.
Congress—XXIII District—DARWIN PHILLIPS.

County Ticket.

Senator—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
Assistant District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
County Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELEY.
County Surveyor—R. L. MCCULLY.
Director of Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

VERMONT ELECTION.

No one doubted that Vermont at the election on Tuesday would go Republican. It was a question of majority. In 1867 it was about 20,000. Should there be a marked falling off, especially with a pretty full vote, the result would be highly encouraging for the Democrats, because it would prove that the people had begun to change against the Republicans. On the contrary, an increased Republican majority on a pretty full vote, would be equally conclusive that the changes, if any, were against the Democrats, that the people are for GRANT and COLFAX and against SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Every intelligent man **knew that the** vote in Vermont would have just this significance; and every intelligent man feels **now** that the result, showing a Republican **gain on a** full vote from 8,000 to 10,000, is **the herald of victory for the Republicans in the Presidential contest.**

No great excitement marked the campaign. Few large meetings were held, and there was not much speaking. Nevertheless the people understood it, and both parties did their best. Like two well disciplined armies waiting only for the bugle blast, summoning them to the battle, both sides went to it, fully realizing that while local offices only were to be filled the battle was preliminary to the great November battle; that all the States were looking on with deep solicitude, as of old, when chosen champions fought single handed.

The result is decisive. The effect will be great and instantaneous all over the country. The action of the Green Mountain State cannot be misunderstood. Hardly another sent so large a proportion of its population to the field against the rebellion. It is now certain that the soldiers continue to vote as they fought, and that their fathers and brothers are as ready as ever to back them.

This preliminary contest proves to the Republicans that victory is within their grasp. They have a right to be encouraged—even confident. To Democrats it must be depressing. The logic is perfectly irresistible. But to win the great November Battle Republicans must do as their brethren in Vermont have done—*go into the ranks every man of them, and advance in solid column.* Battles have before now been lost through too great confidence, inspired by success at the outset. Let it not be so with us. The Vermont victory on Tuesday was won by polling the Republican vote. We need only to bring our forces into the field to win the victory. Vermont has done it in September, and we in Pennsylvania must do it October. Here also we have a preliminary battle to fight, the result of which will exert an almost controlling influence on the final struggle. We have just one thing to do to win the day, and settle in advance the Presidential election. *We must poll every Republican vote.* Almost everything depends on this. We therefore say to Pennsylvania Republicans, that, realizing this fact, hence forth, till the election, let there be this one resolve, to be religiously kept on that day—*the last man at the polls in October.*

THE INHERING PURPOSE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which in 1860, did more than any other journal in the South to stir up strife, seems to be desirous of leading the van in bringing on another war. Truly one would think that South Carolina, especially the city of Charleston, has had quite a sufficiency of war and war's alarms. In discussing the important question of the day, the *Mercury* neither boggles nor halts in the utterance of what it conceives to be the principles underlying the theory of government suitable for the South in the present posture of affairs. Its deductions, however, are not always logical, and in its eagerness to reach a result, it frequently resorts to disingenuous arguments, having no foundation in fact. It is also addicted to the old time utterances of State rights, affects to ignore the war and the issues it settled, and in various other ways evinces a decided disinclination to accept the condition of affairs as they present themselves to all candid minds. Recently it labored to demonstrate the case with which the people of South Carolina, (meaning the whites,) could form a constitution for the government of that State, independent of the assistance and despite of the interference of the blacks. A government, which would vindicate the supremacy of the white race, the *Mercury* argues, could be secured in the following manner: After quoting the clause of the Constitution which says "The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) protect each State against *domestic violence*," the *Mercury* continues:

"We do not think that the negro governments in the South will attempt by their own power to force their rule over the white population. Supposing that they will be the course of things, the white population will proceed to form a Constitution and elect State officers and representatives in accordance with the *law by the fourth of March next*. Upon each branch of Congress there will devolve the question of deciding which are the legitimate governments of the Southern States, the negro government or the white man's government.

Should the negro governments in the Southern States prevent the white population from assembling, or assail them with violence, the military authorities of the United States, if called to aid the State governments, the *Mercury* holds, would not respond. It says:

"*A Democratic President would not probably answer, to any application to him by the negro governments for assistance, 'In my opinion the reconstruction acts are the first place is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and therefore I decline to recognize your functions* and in the second place you violate the Constitution of the United States in endeavoring by force to prevent peaceful assemblies by the people."

The *Mercury* proceeds at length to compare the proposed action of the whites with that of the Dorrites in 1842. The cases are not parallel. As well might the *Mercury* adduce the abrogation of the old Blue Laws of Massachusetts. The Dorrites did not seriously contemplate a resort to arms, and they met at a time, and for a purpose which could in nowise engender ill will to the general Government.

But the most extraordinary part of the article alluded to is the claim that "it is the rightful privilege of the people, under the Constitution of the United States, peaceably to assemble when they please, and for what purposes they please."

Suppose, for instance, the people of South Carolina, black and white, were unanimous in the belief that they would be benefited by seceding from the Union. Does the Constitution grant this privilege to them, or does it not? Whatever doubts the people of South Carolina ever entertained upon this point (and they have had abundant experience in their time), we have a right to believe the war dissipated.

The question to be decided is not so much whether the blacks shall rule the whites, as whether the latter shall be left to the tender mercies of their old masters. Without stopping to discuss this, we ask the reader to ponder carefully the spirit evinced in the above extracts. The deductions inevitably point to but one conclusion, namely: the inflexible purpose of the rebel element to regard the reconstruction acts as null and void; to wrest the State Government from the hands of loyal men, assume the government themselves, and, to all practical intents and purposes, carry out their theory of State rights to the utmost limit. This they propose to do in defiance of the General Government, relying upon the aid of a Democratic President and Vice President, confident that they will be permitted to regulate their own affairs, independent of the supervision, and free from the interruption of Congress and the courts. This being their firm resolve, they expressly declare their intention to resort to arms to accomplish their object. All this agrees with the Tammany platform and candidates, as foreshadowed by the letter of BLAIR, which secured his nomination.

THE rebel chieftains are not disposed to submit to the discipline that the Tammany politicians have undertaken to enforce. Notwithstanding the recent attempts to keep the chieftains quiet, they continue to talk right out. General TOOMBS a few days since, at Cedar Town, Georgia, made another characteristic speech, in which, after spouting fire at the North by the yard, he spoke of General GRANT as follows:

"In a brief view of Grant the speaker depicted the degradation of that chieftain, in that he had been proven a liar, while a member of Johnson's Cabinet, by five of his colleagues. He is a confessed traitor, for he said he went into the councils of Mr. Johnson for that purpose. Mr. Toombs, however, was disposed to think that Grant had lied upon himself when he made the confession; it was lie the second to get out of lie the first."

IT is reported that Gov. SEYMOUR has advised Gen. ROSECRANS not to publish his White Sulphur interview with the rebel Generals. SEYMOUR knows that they are for him, and that answers his purpose. We suspect that it has come out that LEE, BEAUREGARD & Co. were not so unlike HAMPTON, FORREST & Co., or so lamb-like, as has been reported. You may be certain if anything could be said to help the failing fortunes of the Tammany Ticket, silence would not be kept by Dr. Chickamauga.

THE Inflationists have fared badly in Vermont. The people of that State are as intelligent as they are patriotic. They are in favor of repudiation in no form whatever, nor will they consent to have the Government pass into the hands of men who led in the attempt to overthrow it. Vermont soldiers had no superiors. They knew for what they fought, and they vote as they fought. The revival of the old issue brought every man of them to his feet. So will it be everywhere.

WE are glad to see that our Republican friends in the Twentieth District have harmonized their differences by the voluntary withdrawal of Hon. H. C. JOHNSON and the nomination of C. W. GILFILLAN, Esq., by the unanimous vote of the new conference. This will secure three thousand majority in the District in October.

THE fact that one hundred Union men whipped three hundred Arkansas rebels and restored order, shows that the old spirit is not yet dead. It should be a warning to those supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR who talk about another revolution and carrying things at the point of the bayonet.

A LETTER dated at Denver, August 27, giving a detail account of the Indian ravages, says some apprehension was felt for the safety of Speaker COLFAX and the party of friends with him, who were supposed to be somewhere in the region overrun by the savages.

Important Movement Among the Jews.

The spirit of reform has been strikingly illustrated at the city of Cassel, in Hesse Cassel, one of the smallest of the German States, in an which an international congress of Jewish Rabbit convened on the 11th ult. for the purpose of discussing questions of vital importance to the Jewish religion. Rabbis were present from all parts of Germany, from Switzerland, Sweden and England. We observe the names of many whose reputation is not confined to their own country, among others Dr. Wolff, of Gottenburg, Sweden, Dr. Goithein, of Thorn, Dr. Philippi, of Berlin, Dr. Einhorn, of Berlin, and Dr. Geiger, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. From the proceedings of the Congress, which sat three days, we learn that the conflict between religion and science, and the similar antagonism of the Israelitish congregations throughout Europe to modify the views which they have held for centuries. The majority of the convention exhibited an unwillingness to decide the various questions submitted, preferring rather to pass a series of resolutions which should serve the congregations as a guide post, leaving every Jewish community at liberty to follow its own dictates. Among the questions discussed at length was the propriety of using, in worshiping, as far as possible, the German language instead of the Hebrew, the necessity of new doctrines, and the disuse of those portions of the service which treat of sacrifice and votive offerings. Thirty questions bearing upon reforms in the synagogical ritual were finally referred to a committee, which will report upon them and report in due season. All the questions discussed were submitted to this committee, which is made up of twelve of the most prominent Jewish rabbis. The proceedings closed with the fact that the time of the next session was delegated by congregations far ahead of their teachers in discussing reforms. As a matter of course, the Congress had to feel its way cautiously, in order to avoid the appearance of a heretical transgression, but the spirit of reform is nevertheless apparent in every movement made by them.

The Proposed New Railroad to Tidioute.

The project of constructing another independent trunk line railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is again being agitated in some of the interior counties. A correspondent of the Bloody Run (Bedford county) *Press* says:

"The people of Perry are very sanguine of the early construction of a railroad through their county. It is to be old Sherman's Valley and Broad Top road. The citizens of Bedford should feel interested in this road, as it will be found of untold benefit to them. It is to be built by a Reading company, and will start at Harrisburg, will connect with the Huntingdon and Broad Top road at or near Huntingdon, and will then connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road at Bridgeport, thus opening a new through route from Pittsburgh and the West to Philadelphia and New York, shortening the route about forty miles. The route was surveyed in 1856."

The Huntingdon *Globe* in referring to the above, says it cannot see how a Railroad which is to start from Harrisburg, will connect at or near Huntingdon, when it is intended to be a continuation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The editor concludes as follows:

"The day is not far distant, we think, when the Broad Top road will be made to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—perhaps at Bridgeport. Philadelphia and Bedford will, ere long, be connected, and now small towns intermediate be asleep to them. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will soon be completed, when we will know better about this new link to be made between that road and the Pennsylvania Central.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, after sustaining trials under which almost any other Company would have succumbed, or the management would have succumbed, we are gratified to see is emerging from the difficulties which surrounded it, evincing a vigor and strength, which promises well for its future success. Concord and harmony has been restored to the councils of the shareholders, and the management of the road vindicated in a striking manner. The shares to-day are worth twenty shillings in the pound. Speaking of the success of the Company, a gentleman, a large party composed of a number of the largest shareholders are now on their way from Europe for the purpose of disposing of the road to the Erie Railway Company. The present condition of the latter, it is thought, will afford Mr. McHenry and his friends a favorable opportunity to advance the interest of both Companies. The earnings of the Erie Company for the first six months of the present year, exhibit a loss of $397,146 compared with the expenditures for the same time, the receipts having been 36,987,628, while the disbursements were $6,984,175.

No better evidence of the fact that the spirit of intolerance and bigotry rules Ireland could be furnished than the annexed extract. The Mason Home Rule candidate from Queens county, has been "obliged to retire from the contest." The opposition of the Dublin *Nation*, which condemned him on account of his Protestant sentiments, and the industrious circulation of the story that he was not friendly to Garibaldi, drove him from the field. A number of the leading Irish Journals censure the people of Queens county for this exhibition of bigotry, intolerance and stupidity. It is a lamentable fact that men like Mason Jones are lamentably few in number, and unfortunately for the majority of the Irish people, who, while praying for progress and liberty, rarely ever permit an opportunity to assail its apostles go unimproved.

THE Mayor of Nashville is announced to speak in New York with a great flourish of trumpets. His speech, we are informed, is to be a *resume* of the doings of the Republicans in Tennessee. It has been prepared "with the most care." Gov. BROWNLOW, Commissioner Ould's charges, Yet he failed to substantiate them. If New York desires to get a "truly authentic" account of the recent history of Tennessee, why don't they send for Isham G. Harris, the crazy Governor who ran from the Union troops, and could scarcely be prevented from stopping until he reached Texas? Isham is a good man—on paper. In fact, he is what might be termed a strong man. Off paper—well, that is a different matter entirely. By all means get Harris, too.

THE Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* of the 31st says the works of the Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, at Ballardvale, "shut down" last week, and it is believed they will never be started again under their present management. It is said that the assets of the company will cover all their obligations. This company has had an eventful career, and the stoppage was something to be expected.

SMALL NOTES.

The power of the press was never illustrated more clearly than in the suppression of the *Londerne* by Napoleon's minions. Napoleon, from all that we can learn, is equally indifferent whether he maintains peace or declares war with the greatest powers of Europe; he is ready and fully prepared to meet them, perfectly confident that the French eagle will survive the most sanguinary shock, but—he fears the press. His policy is uncertain in every other matter save in regard to the course he is to pursue with the press; against the press he is resolved to wage warfare to the bitter end. And the end is bitter enough. With the suppression of every journal, he drives a fresh nail into his own coffin. Intelligent men, (and France boasts its fair share of them,) shrewd observers of the current of public events, assert and are prepared to demonstrate that instead of exhibiting the strength of the government, he thus exposes its weakness. The temper of the people, never too cool at best, induces them to regard the Emperor as a coward rather than as the inflexible, iron willed man that he really is; but, as we have already remarked, his dread of the press exposes him to the suspicion.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* has discovered the secret of the old fogyism which broods over that city. It declares that the citizens of Cincinnati are not so much the victims of poverty as of age, and regrets that the city was founded in 1800. Age, which we have hitherto been taught to regard as respectable, it seems has its infirmities, besides being conservative, it shuns the way of progress. Conservatism is eminently proper in law and morals, but in the government of a large city—why that is altogether a different matter. A little enterprise, energy, ambition and progressive ideas are essential requisites in the achievement of really great objects, and these, the *Chronicle* avers, are not pre-eminently distinguishable in age, which, instead of mapping out new enterprises, or perceiving wherein larger facilities for transacting business can be secured by a judicious outlay, blocks up the road of progress by investing every dollar in mortgage securities and paying stocks—the only thing Old Bullion cares for, while Young Bullion, who inherits nothing but the name, vexes himself in vain over the golden achievements just within his grasp; opportunities which, if not seized upon at the moment may never return again. We can sympathise with the *Chronicle*. *We are twice as old.* If Chicago looms up before your vision like an over shadowing giant, how much larger she must appear to those who have seen both you and Chicago growing up from puling infants until you threaten—well, much more than you are going to perform at present. Although there is much truth in the complaint, we do not entertain a lot of our respect for old age. Old age is venerable. Perhaps the *Chronicle* will not believe us when we assert that our extreme old age is, is—well, our peculiar pride. We are very proud of it indeed; at the same time, (this in strict confidence), we have no sort of objections to healthy young blood, with plenty of money in the scamp's pockets. Nothing can withstand the enterprise, energy and heartiness of young blood, and it is our opinion that Pittsburgh, like Cincinnati would be vastly improved by such an admixture.

Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, commonly called Bull Run Russell in this country, is a candidate for the borough of Chelsea. The opposition press assert that he has traveled further and seen less than any man in the Kingdom. Alluding to his speech, a leading journal says: "It reads as though he had fallen asleep in 1668, and only just awoke." Perhaps the Doctor is the victim of research, and has not had time to explain his position.

We hope the press will give us no more of the "wickedest man in New York." His house closed up, and himself converted, would it not be well to get him to Europe? We actually have a strong suspicion that he is not, and never has been, much worse than a great many who pretended to be shocked by the exposure of his calling.

Wheeler and Barker, of Arkansas, prominent Republicans, escaped death at the hands of their assassins. Dr. A. M. Johnson, a member of the Legislature, was not so fortunate it seems. While going from his house to the river with Osceola, his residence, for the purpose of bailing a boat, he was shot dead. This occurred on the 26th ult. At this rate, Arkansas will very soon be weeded of Republicans. If the other Republican members of the Legislature remain in the country, they will exhibit more courage than can be credited by most of men. Conway, Perry and Columbiana counties are in a state of actual rebellion. The courts are closed. Union men hunted from their homes, and a number of fights have already taken place between Union men and rebels. Directly we will hear of a similar state of affairs in South Carolina, where the Southern heart is being fired by the *Mercury* and *Courier*. This, clearly, is the place General Rosecrans should visit. Such a flock of lambs would be too much for the lion to resist, and conclude to make the trip, we hope he will tell us if it is not the fact that the murderers are for Seymour and Blair, and if the murdered men were not for Grant and Colfax.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been "doing" Pittsburgh for the space of three days, and we infer that he regarded himself as having performed a herculean task. But he has rather liked it, and for that we are inclined to like him. We quote him as follows:

"Of all the cities of the country, Pittsburgh, and her sister city Allegheny, are the most favored and unequalled in the special points to which they devote their energies.

"Even through the lowering smoke there is an air of honest thrift, of healthful activity, of general abundance in the cheerful faces of the people. Your own eyes tell you that the prosperity of the city is not created by the constant bustle and stir around you. Every man seems to carry a look of business. It is not the nervous commotion of Wall, nor the listless dash of Chicago, but the steady, regular, systematic, profitable and remunerative industry of men in days of financial revisions Pittsburgh has stood by the hand of business, and she has not been disappointed. She finds her own resources in the hidden wealth of the surrounding hills, that even now are beginning her expansion, and she finds markets for them within her own borders, she compels the wealth of other cities to her doors. She is the natural mart of iron or glass, at her own marts.

"But I have no time for these data, to give you readers full description or statistics of this busy, dirty, smoky place. Enough be it to say that the whole building ground between the Monongahela and the two rivers is fast being occupied with substantial buildings, and that the population will soon make the city—claim a united population of 200,000.

"What seems strange to a visitor is that in this city of iron there is such a lack of iron buildings, there is no very few structures of that material in the city.

"It is possible that iron and prophets are alike in one respect, that a prophet honored in his own country, and now I remember to have noted at another time that a prophet could not be honored in the State of Vermont.

"Cleanliness is akin to godliness, but as cleanliness is one of the impossibilities in Pittsburgh, they atone for the absence of it as best they may, and keep up a good reputation for godliness. The city abounds in churches, an orderly municipality and a multiplicity of institutions of learning, of these the Catholic Cathedral is the largest and dirtiest."

We can understand the difference between a tu party man and a neutral man, between an extremist and a conservative, but for the life of us we cannot comprehend the difference between a *neutral candidate*. And for the matter of that, we do not believe any one else can. But among the wonderful inventions of modern times we have the singular anomaly of a neutral candidate. Two of these curiosities, to adopt the language of the street, are before the public for the first time on exhibition, having been procured at great expense—one of them at Cincinnati, the Second Ohio District; the other in the Pittsburgh Congressional District. Although somewhat peculiar in their general appearance, they both belong to one class, exhibit precisely similar characteristics, and aim at the same object. Whether regarded from an ornithological or ethnological point, or simply in the light of ethnology, they cannot fail to excite the interest of every one who will take the trouble to examine their antecedents. Once on a time an old philosopher, who was also the ruler of a great nation, issued a decree prohibiting and banishing all citizens who remained neutral in a contest where the interest of the State was involved. In those days it was believed that every man worthy of the name must take a stand either for or against his Government. Times change, and make the application. Neutrality in a candidate is pretty contemptible, that is, if a nobody is worthy of contempt.

Our Democratic neighbor of the *Post*, we fear, has made a bad speculation in going into the poultry business so heavily. The Vermont election knocks the bottom out of the egg trade, with no prospect of recovery in the future. Our neighbor's confidence was too great. This is not the year for Democratic roosters. Having made one crow over Kentucky, the entire brood may be considered as having been withdrawn for the season—perhaps for ever—in the pit.

"Veteran Observer," in the New York *Times*, says that he and Mr. Greeley commenced writing on public affairs about the same time. If it is a contest, we must say that at this stage of the game the odds are decidedly in favor of the Philosopher.

White Sulphur, as administered by Dr. Rosecrans, don't seem to have much effect on staying the ravages of the Southern grip in the Democratic household. Although the patient is rather liked it, and for that we are inclined to like him. We quote him as follows:

"Grant's Justice to the Soldiers.

Here is a story which is so eminently characteristic of General Grant that we are tempted to give it entire, as illustrating to the life the man we have seemed it, but, on careful to, conclude that war in a year than to permit it to drag through interminable seasons. The story, we may premise, is taken from "The Life of Grant," by Charles A. Phelps, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. When the steamers ran into Vicksburg after the capture of that city by our forces for the purpose of carrying the furloughed soldiers home, some of the Captains took advantage of the soldiers' eagerness to charge the most outrageous rates. One of these heartless money grabbers was brought to terms by Grant in the following manner:

"The steamer had its decks crowded with soldiers. Grant walked up and down on the wheel-house and giving orders loudly, 'Are you the Captain of this boat?'

"'Yes, General.'

"'How many soldiers have you on board?'

"'About twelve hundred and fifty.'

"'What have you charged for fare to Cairo?'

"'From ten to twenty-five dollars each, General.'

"'Ten to twenty-five dollars each! Is that all? Why that is too moderate. It is a pity you should have to take the trouble to do so small a thing. You had better wait awhile.'

"Speaking to the officer on board, he walked away. Then steam whistled, the bell rang, the wheels began to move slowly; but, for some reason, the boat was not cast off. The men could not understand it until, in a few moments, an order came for the guard to keep the steamer until the Captain paid back all over seven dollars taken for fare from each officer, and all over five dollars from each soldier; and the order was obeyed. The men knew they had been victimized, but felt helpless. And so small a matter had General had done, they gave 'three cheers for Grant' with a will.

"Grant said to one of his staff, 'I'll teach those steamboatmen that the boys who have opened the river for them are not to be plundered.' And he will teach them on their first trip home. If trade is to follow the flag on rivers, it shall be honest trade, so far as I can control it."

THE New York papers report a case of malpractice by a medical student of that city named Dann, which will prove a very serious matter to that young gentleman. A Miss Susannah Lattin, daughter of a respectable farmer residing on Long Island, left her situation in New York city, and returned to her home, which time nothing was heard from her, until recently Mr. Lattin received the following note:

"New York City, 6 Amity Place, August 27. Mr. HENRY LATTIN: Your daughter is at No. 6 Amity Place very sick with typhoid fever, and do not expect her to live twenty four hours. She inquires about her mother frequently, and wants her to come immediately. Yours, truly, E. DANN."

Mr. Lattin and his wife immediately repaired to Amity Place, when they found their daughter was dead. The Coroner's inquest revealed a number of very unpleasant facts, which will doubtless insure the punishment of the student Dann for gross malpractice. The latter was superintending Dr. Grindell's establishment in the absence of that gentleman from the city. The poor girl, it appears, had been seduced by a Brooklyn clerk, who has been arrested.

New York houses to whom manufacturers of woolen and other goods on the continent are making large consignments, have received advices not to remit exchange at the present currency of gold, but to place the avails of their consignments in United States 5-20s, giving the preference to the cheapest class of the bonds, without regard to the quotations at the Frankfort Bourse or the London Exchange, both of which continue to discriminate in favor of the original issue of 1862.

THE hay speculation is likely to prove a losing one. A cable dispatch says that a cargo of American hay recently shipped has been sold in Liverpool at much less than the current value of the English article of quality nearly as good—and the effect may be the countermanding of some heavy orders that had just been received for England. Speculators and dealers who have been selling to the French Government have done much better, but orders from that source, it is now understood, have ceased. Parties that have been calculating on extraordinary prices here the coming winter will probably moderate their views.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON is writing extremely entertaining letters to the *Revolution*, narrating pleasant things seen and heard while visiting some choice spots in the rural districts of New York, accompanied by Susan B. Anthony. On Tuesday last New York Central a gentleman passed through the cars collecting the Presidential preferences of the passengers. Elizabeth being canvassed, she replied that Chase was her preference, as he was for woman's rights, but so small a vote was the genial correspondent, "the vote was two to one in favor of grant. We remarked it was not a fair test, as Seymour's 'friends' were too poor to travel." A palpable hit.

THE *Herald* thinks it "is quite possible that we may have a new Pope before Christmas. The fact that no Pope has ever passed St. Peter's years in the Holy Chair is a remarkable one; and even though death should not remove the present incumbent, it is likely that he may in his own person make the record of the longest Papacy, and be the limit of a reign." This does not accord with the Pope's own out-givings.

LIVING BY RULE.—Living by rule, as a Medo-Persian law, inflexible, is very unwise, especially if a person is in reasonable health, having regard to his time of life, and to his particular occupation, and the peculiarities of our institutions. There are certain general principles which are applicable to all. Every man should have at least one hour of active exercise every day, when practicable, and should have a pleasurable and encouragingly remunerative occupation, which keeps him a little anxious, but not worried. Happy is the man who is last category; at the same time, if a man conscientiously confines himself to go to bed at nine o'clock, he need not break his neck or get into a stew if he cannot sleep before ten or eleven. He can read on later hour and then, and so with eating, exercise, and many other things. No one should go to bed hungry, but in all things moderation, occasional deviations from all rules are actually beneficial; they impart a healthful stimulus to the system, and a due appreciation of healthful action. Don't go into a fit if dinner is not ready at the instant. Deliver yourself from the tyranny of habit, which we never pray.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

ACCORDING to a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, the land bounties given by the States and the Government nearly two millions of dollars, are valueless, being the product of the imagination. With Fremont the scientific work began. In determining the boundaries between Nevada and Arizona, $80,000 was spent in measuring a base line from Lake Tahoe, which maps made by the geological survey of the State of California now established would be found to be in error from one to two miles. Surveyors differed but slightly, and saw a few miles upon three scales, half a mile, two miles, and six miles to the inch. One map showed six miles of cultivable ground where another showed but occupied four years 3,000 points had been selected for triangulation, but only 300 had been taken still remain on the old explorations of Fremont. A recent expedition organized by Mr. Lawrence Kearney, superintendent of the coast survey, proves ably to establish all vexed points.

—The *Independent* says that Mr. Oliver Dyer, who is doing up the "wickedest" business in New York, possesses a singularly fine, intellectual and moral constitution, eminent common sense, inflexible integrity, and a sympathetic genius for social reforms. A lawyer by profession, a writer of long practice, a keen observer of character, and a philosophic student of society, his articles should not be regarded as mere transcripts of an inventive fancy, but as the impersonal fruits of close observation, deep reflection, and a Christian desire to stimulate reformation among the abandoned classes of the city. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Dyer was a school teacher in Western New York. Studying the profession of law, and becoming first introduced them, he became a rapid reporter, and for two or more winters reported for the National Intelligencer the debates in the Senate, when he abandoned the profession to study law. At one time he assisted Mr. Bonner in the New York *Ledger*, and the *Independent* says of him we believe is true.

"RAILROAD WHISTLE.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes a Poe comes out against the murderous discom[illegible] railroad whistle. He closes with the following suggestion: Some twenty years ago, Dr. Dewey sat in a fashionable church, and dream of boats at landings might be turned into the pipes of a rude organ and give us music. It was caught up by the newspapers as an odd idea, perhaps; but six or seven years after it was actually made to realize it, and a sort of harsh music was heard from some of our steamboats, and railroad locomotives. Now, why not have some of the papers then called it a Dewey-tipe; and if it took the season-prevailed, the Rev. Dewey Doctor would not have been unwilling to have his name associated with such an agreeable improvement? Why not have railroad bells of like kind with music. But if we cannot have musical notes, it does not follow that we must have these murderous ones.

THE proposed new Episcopal Diocese will include twenty-eight counties of what is generally known as the Middle Districts, viz: Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Center, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Northumberland, Perry, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union and York. Within these boundaries there are now forty-nine clergymen officiating, and in addition the services of the church are held; fifty points where there are organized parishes; two thousand eight hundred communicants; three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one communicants in 1867, now increased beyond three thousand; and the contributions for the year from May, 1867, to May, 1868, were three thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars.

THE poor King of Hanover, who took the wrong side in the late Prussian and Austrian fight, and has had passed upon him by Prussia a decree of sequestration, must be in quite straitened circumstances. He has only about two thousand thalers of public money appropriated to his use, about one thousand one hundred fifty million dollars; is said to have about three million of dollars in the English funds, left him by the late Duke of Cumberland, and a million in Austria and a half at least; and to have ready cash, carried off with him, amounting to about one hundred thousand thalers. By very rigid economy, this ex-crowned head may get along in private life, and allow himself all the necessaries of such a life.

A letter from Thomas Harland, Acting Revenue Commissioner, contains matters of considerable interest to the public. The letter is addressed to all collectors in regard to the articles included in the term "unmanufactured lumber," in the revenue law, and is in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Smith. The Commissioner says: "The term 'unmanufactured lumber' is held to include all timber in the rough as it comes from the saw, such as sawed timber, boards, shingles, laths, etc. But lumber planed, tongued, grooved, or otherwise dressed, is liable to the tax imposed on sales by the act of March 31, 1868."

—The funeral of Adah Isaacs Menken in Paris, was not well attended. A few actors and several of the female attendants at the theater where the deceased had been engaged, were present, but not one actress. The horse on which Menken had been in the habit of performing, appeared in the procession, led by a gentleman in black. Her old comrades and admirers did not appear, and the words of Martin concerning the treatment of stage queens in France, "while they are pretty we adore them, and when they die we forget them," are applied to her case by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is hopes of peace on the Isthmus. Columbia has reduced her army to 160 men, all told, composed of eighty regulars and eighty militia. Certainly with this immense army we may look for the utmost tranquility on the Isthmus.

West Point has been honored with a visit from His Royal Highness Duke William of Wurtemburg, who reviewed the cadets on the afternoon of the 30th ult., in the presence of a brilliant audience.

Justice is even more problematical in England than it is with us. Wilkinson, the poor man who served a year and a half of penal servitude through a wrong conviction, and who was pardoned recently by the Queen, has sent a petition to Parliament for relief. With property gone, prospects blasted, health of body and mind prostrated, and his family reduced to poverty by the blunders of judge and jury, the *Times* says there is no possible relief, except the mockery of a pardon, and adds "justice delayed is justice denied."

The Japanese law forbidding any native to preach or practice the teachings of the Gospel, or in any way to favor Christianity, under pain of death has never been repealed, and is as sternely enforced as it has ever been since the massacres at Simabara in 1639.

Miguel Ramirez, "son of a wealthy stock raiser of Uneces county, and who from his infancy has evinced an evil disposition, was killed recently while attempting to rob the conducta between Monterey and Matamoras, Mexico. The conducta contained $300,000. Ramirez, who has been playing the bandit for some time, attacked it with six companions, knocked the guard on the head as they were sleeping, possessed himself of the treasure, and was about to make off with it, when a custom house officer, who refused to surrender, shot Ramirez through the head. The story is told by the Brownsville *Ranchero* reads like a chapter of romance.

The people of Eastport, Maine, are in possession of a genuine marine monster, which was captured near that port the other day. The monster measures thirty-five feet in length, is seven feet across, has a head like a bull frog, and a hide like an elephant. It possesses two legs, or paddles, about five feet from the tail. The savans are nonplussed concerning its species—some think it a shark, others a whale. The story sounds very like a whale.

The manner in which King Theodore met his death is still the subject of considerable discussion. We are to have a work from M. Bourgand, who was chief armorer to the King for eleven years, and who was present when the King died, telling us all about it.

Whole cargoes of corsets have returned from the beaches, belles will introduce a new fashion of dressing their hair. It is to be worn wildly *negligé* down the back as it is at present to some very young girls, and bits of seaweed, shells, and other marine things, are to be interwoven in it.

Concrete walks are becoming very common in all parts of Concord, New Hampshire. Thousands of yards have been laid this season. It makes a most excellent walk for the sides of the streets and around the dwellings. It is laid there from fifty to fifty-five cents per square yard, while in many places in Massachusetts the price is seventy-five cents per square yard.

It is proposed to brush horses by machinery The experiment has been tried on human heads, with not very satisfactory results, but it is thought that horses can stand it better than men. The saving in time and labor when there are a number of horses to be brushed would be very great. The machine would be put to the best of use.

It cost Baltimore $25,000 40 to remove the mud deposited in its street by the late flood. Four hundred and fifty cars removed 65,000 loads of dirt, and the force employed in the work in all the departments numbered upwards of 1,000.

The religious press of this country at least is not quite perfect. For instance, the following taken from the *Church Union*, published in New York. If anybody has ever been converted by the preaching of Roswell D. Hitchcock he will confer a great favor upon the writer of the article by giving his name to the *Church Union* office, and giving some little account of so remarkable an event.

In St. Paul on the 17th a shower of ants fell on the sidewalk being nearly covered with them. Some of them had large wings, while on others the wings were only visible by close observation. Some of the ants that had wings were flying over the city, when a change of wind, or the slight storm, drove them down upon the street.

Speaking of the failure of the olive crop in Italy, a Western paper remarks that the news is of little interest to this country, as the failure of most of the olive oil used in this country comes from Western hogs.

A Paris correspondent pronounces against the French habit of protracted breakfasts because they are "the ruin of Paris." "If Paris be ruined," says the correspondent, "it is the fault, writer, "it must do away with that desecrated hour. We have heard of dissipated people squandering the best hours of their youth, but meretricious Paris squanders daily, over its breakfast table, the best hours of the day. If you dedicate from 10 to 12 to breakfast, you have already lost in dressing and undressing, sleeping and breakfasting, the residue of the day would hardly leave the space of time for a bargain."

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from the country, drops a remark about the Democratic State Convention, as follows:

"We have one of the most comfortable and best arranged school-houses in the Common wealth, presided over by a teacher of rare abilities, where all, from *A to good manners*, inclusive, are taught. It is a pity you should have to write any such things as nobody else can, and have them all true.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Harrisburg, on Saturday nominated, by popular vote, the following ticket for city officers: Mayor, W. W. Hays; Treasurer, Jr., W. H. Egle. Nearly thirteen hundred votes were polled.

The Republicans of Berks county have nominated H. S. Eckert, a prominent iron manufacturer, for Congress. They have also nominated Captain Michael Walter, Edward B. Evans and Peter L. Hains for Assembly. In Lancaster Hon. George B. Kline, Hon. J. Hay man and Captain W. G. Moore were chosen to represent the county in State Convention to nominate Governor in 1869.

Governor Curtin will commence the campaign for Grant and Colfax on Thursday next, when he will address the Republicans of Bucks county in their final mass meeting at Doylestown.

The Beaver

Weekly Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Gales's carriage manufactory, at Lawrence, Mass., was burned Tuesday night. Loss $20,000.

The prizes for the trotting races of the Springfield Club next week amount to $4,000 in gold.

There are fifty-two entries; among them are several famous trotters and racers.

General Rosecrans, in a conversation at the Astor House Tuesday, said he did not believe the Southern leaders would issue an address, as has been reported. In regard to the Mexican mission, he says his policy will be one of kindness and conciliation, and that filibustering or annexation movements will not be favored.

In the New York Board of Health on Tuesday, the regulations adopted by the State Commissioners in reference to the cattle quarantine were approved. They direct all droves arriving to be taken to one of the two quarantine yards in the city. All stray cattle in the streets are to be seized.

Joseph Mason, Esq., has received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, in place of J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., resigned.

Kane Lodge of Free Masons was reopened in New York Tuesday night with great ceremony. Several distinguished French, German and English Masons were present.

Groves, the witness who expected to identify Wheian as the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, and who fled from Canada recently to the United States, has been recaptured. Charges were brought up against him at Rome, and he was taken to Ogdensburg, where he was found drunk and smuggled over to Canada without going before the examining magistrate required by extradition treaties. Sir John A. Macdonald is said to have directed that he be captured at any cost and in any manner.

The Connecticut State Fair opened yesterday, and a larger number of people were present than ever before at any New England fair. More than twelve hundred entries are now made, and the stock is still coming in. There were two races yesterday, in which the favorite teams and the second to the fastest stallions. In the first race there were three entries—three heats, for a purse of $350. India Rubber and made upon the race in three straight heats; time—2:39, 2:36½, and 2:38. In the second race for the fastest stallions, two entries were made. The first premium was $1,000, and the second $500. Rhode Island won the first prize; time—2:33½, 2:35½, and 2:49.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, dated September 1st, says: A large force of Indians are coming toward North Platte, from Cache la Poudre, with a large herd of stock. Two companies of cavalry left Fort Russell this morning to meet them off. The United States mail coach for Fort Laramie has been fired into this morning, was attacked at noon and the ranch burned with the passengers were dining. One man was killed. A company of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, General Bradley in command, have gone thither.

A dispatch from Denver, dated September 1st, says: Fifty Indians made their appearance eight miles above Colorado City this morning, and drove off about one hundred horses. They moved towards Bayou Basin with their plunder. A small force of volunteers were immediate y sent to intercept them.

A letter from Syria in the New York *Post* says the Turks have lately committed another act of vandalism in Crete, which should not escape the notice of Europe and the United States of America. The olive trees, heavy with the crop which promised to sustain the half-starved Christians of the heroic island, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine to yield to the ottoman power. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of confiscation of their landed property.

There is apparently no truth in the statement that the New York dry goods merchants generally have agreed not to sell goods to the South except for cash.

A contestant of the will of Matthew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, said to be a nephew, and hailing from Minnesota, has failed in his claim.

The steamer Shamrock was sold at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Tuesday, for $19,700, and the lighter for $9,900. Several others were withdrawn.

Gen. Roseerans will remain in New York a day or two longer.

The Harlem and Camden and Amboy Companies are replacing their old rails with new steel rails.

A woman at Newark has tested the merits of his new patent coffin by allowing himself to be buried alive. He was resurrected two hours afterwards without perceptible exhaustion.

A serious accident occurred at Orange, N. J., last Thursday, caused by the inefficiency of a driver. A span of horses attached to carriage belonging to Mr. Coyne's livery stable ran away and dashed into a light carriage belonging to Mr. Lord, containing four children, Mrs. Walter Brown, of Newburg, N. Y., and Mrs. Miller McKenna, of Lewellyn Park, U. S. Army, were seriously injured. A thigh of one of the children was broken. Mrs. Brown had her teeth knocked out, and her jaw-bone fractured. The carriage was completely demolished.

The floor of a vestry in Boston, occupied by the Methodists, began to sink Sunday evening during service. The congregation started in great alright for the windows and doors, and two ladies were badly hurt.

A mob of fifty men, a few days ago, surrounded the jailor of Columbia county, Georgia, at Appling, took from him the keys of the jail, and, after proceeding to the cells, took one of the colored inmates out and hung him.

Augustus Baker, of Chicago, a passenger from Montana, recently fell overboard near York, Va., and was drowned, with $10,000 in drafts and a check for $50,000 in gold, which were not recovered.

he Alexandria, Virginia, *Journal* says it has the best authority for stating that Judge Underwood has not appealed to the Secretary of War to interfere in any way with the Judiciary of the State, and that he does not contemplate such a thing.

A riot growing out of the free use of bad whisky occurred on Saturday night at Hampton, Virginia, during which a large number of negroes attacked houses during the night. On Sunday a company of soldiers was sent down from Fortress Monroe and quelled the disturbance after firing into the mob. It is not stated whether any were killed or wounded. A guard was left to preserve order. A drunken quarrel at Mill Creek, also on Saturday night, between four negroes and soldiers, resulted in the soldiers being shot at and severely beaten. Subsequently three of the negroes were arrested, the fourth being shot in the leg while endeavoring to escape, necessitating amputation.

The steamer Germania, from Hamburg, arrived at Quarantine, Tuesday. Bayard Taylor and family were among the passengers.

The cattle commissioners of New York State held a session yesterday morning. All acts of the assistant commissioners with reference to quarantining cattle for inspection were approved. There are no new cases of the disease reported.

The investigation into the charges against Quartermaster Rodgers and others, at New York, will be resumed to-day.

Geo. C. Houghton, recently clerk in a shoe store in Brooklyn, has been arrested in Philadelphia for implication in the recent abortion case in New York city.

By the capsizing of a boat in North river Tuesday evening, three ladies and two gentlemen narrowly escaped drowning.

Since the organization of the Board of Audit in April, 1867, claims against New York city to the amount of seven millions have been presented, of which only two hundred thousand dollars were allowed. Four millions were rejected and the remainder await action.

While a riot occurred in the Seventh ward of the City Tuesday night. A policeman was struck with bricks and stones thrown through a window which he repaired with pistol shots, and arrests were made.

There have been received from Puerto Cabello of August. Brugnal and his party abandoned the city. They went to the steamers Bolivar and Marpiati, the only Coro and Maracaibo.

Edward cattle inspected at the Union Chicago, last week, only seven [illegible] charged with stealing [illegible] thousand dollars worth of [illegible] the store of Chas. B. Orvis, of the city. His former confidential [illegible]

e work of extending the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is to be continued during the winter. The contractors advertise at Iowa, for 350 teams and 1,000 men for that purpose.

Two freight cars on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided near Minooka station, Tuesday night, disabling the engine and several cars. The debris took fire and three cars were consumed.

A fire occurred in Lacrosse, Wisconsin, Sunday night, destroying an entire block. Loss $140,000.

Flour and Grain at Milwaukee.

During the past week a fair degree of activity has prevailed in our markets, and the volume of business, considering the seasons, is, says the circular of Smith & Gale, by no means small. Early in the week, under influence of increased receipts, and a falling off in the demand for shipment, prices declined rapidly, until our No. 1 wheat sold at $1 65, No. 2 at $1 55. This was followed by a sharp reaction, stimulated by the arrival of orders for shipment, and for several days values have ruled very steadily, with part of the decline recovered. There has been considerable speculation, and some shipments to the seaboard by the shippers, while a moderate order business has been done. Sales have been large during the week for delivery in store, but chiefly on speculation.

The supply of wheat is constantly on the increase. It is evident that the receipts so far—the quality yield per acre—and the quantity to be marketed has been underestimated. Our No. 1 wheat runs out by the cargo nearly 60 pounds to the bushel. Last year in the month of August, receipts of new wheat amounted to about 100,000 bushels. This year we have received 375,10 bushels, and before the 1st proximo we will most likely receive 2000 bushels more. We look for receipts next week to average 100,000 bushels per day, and this will keep the increasing until limited by the capacity of the roads to transport, which we roughly estimate at 1,100,000 per week. It will be necessary to get large receipts to sustain values, if will require a very active shipping demand. Most of the purchases the past week, says our speculative, have been made upon an anticipated rise in European markets, as our No. 1 would not pay out over $1 60 here, with gold at par, and the exchange at 108 109, with gold at 145. Exchange 21 per cent. Ocean freights, which are extremely low and cannot long remain so, are 7d per bushel of flour, 3d. With the present rates of freight on lake and canal, European markets are watched with much interest by shippers of breadstuffs, especially wheat will, for the time being, be ruled by prices there. More than half of the wheat now received from the new crop has inspected No. 1.

The week opened easier this morning. At only a moderated demand. No. 1 sold at [illegible] 8, 6; 15th September $1 73 @ 0; October $1 71, No. 2 at $1 65@ cash. [illegible] at store on Tuesday morning, [illegible] Quietly and in fair demand, with a very [illegible] supply at 58c for cash; 56c bid, 57c, September 55c bid. There is a fair prospect of better receiving for some time.

Flour followed the decline in wheat, and [illegible] opened 50@75c lower. Sales the past week have been 3,925 bbls. To-day we quote choice [illegible] "Stone," Sugar River and "Diamond" River, street, "Arcade," "Oriental," "Minnesota," $8 62½@9 00; choice Minnesota, such as "Winona A," "Snow Mills," $8 75@9 00; choice country, such as "Amber Iowa," "Empire" (R. D.) "Columbus," "Hiawatha," $8 37½@8 50; choice extras, such as "Amber Iowa," "Sparkling," "Empire" (Hale), "King of the West," $9 00@9 25.

THE TWO PARTIES.

Extract from a Speech by Senator Wilson.

In Bangor, Maine, on the 27th, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed one of the largest meetings ever known in that State. His theme was the "Two Parties," and he spoke with tremendous effect, his speech being one of the most complete efforts of his life. We take the following quotations:

In November there is to be another struggle between these two parties for the control of the National Administration. The Republican party met at Chicago, reaffirmed its policy of reconstruction, pronounced against all forms of repudiation, for the reduction and equalization of taxation, for the equal protection of American citizens, for the recognized obligations to our soldiers and to the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, and for the removal of restrictions imposed upon rebels as rapidly as the safety of the loyal people will admit. The convention then presented the name of General Grant, the great captain, who has so often marshalled our armies to victory; and Schuyler Colfax, a statesman of pure life, stainless honor, and commanding influence.

The Democratic party assembled in national convention in New York, Horatio Seymour again presided. That selection of its presiding officer was a monition to the country that this convention would be no more patriotic or wise than was the Democratic convention of 1864. There assembled the self-same leaders, or their supporters, that pronounced, in 1864, the war to preserve the nation's life "a failure," and demanded "a cessation of hostilities," which would have made us a nation of a dismembered fragment of the Republic and the death of the nation. To that convention came also a few disappointed, sour, and disaffected men, who either were enlisted with the designs of Liberty, but who were never imbued with the generous and humbling impulses that make true loyalty. There came, too, the exponents and representatives of political treason.

There was Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who, on his way to the Convention, said to the audience at the capital of South Carolina, because for which Stonewall Jackson fell cannot be in vain, but in some form will yet triumph." There was Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who told rebel troops during the war to "pile Ossa on Pelion" and "scale the battlements of heaven" if necessary to drive the invader from their soil. There was Buckner, of Kentucky, who came to Washington at the beginning of the war from Mr. Bosman, for his State and a commission for himself; but who went back to Kentucky, betrayed his State and country, joined the rebel ranks, and when overpowered to surrender "unconditionally" to General Grant. There was Preston, also of Kentucky, who abandoned his State, became a rebel General—a Commissioner and conspirator in Europe—against his country. There was Basil Duke, one of John Morgan's lieutenants in his thieving, robbing and murderous raids through Ohio and Indiana. There was Robert Ould, of Virginia, a rebel General and Commissioner, and familiar with the horrors of Belle Isle and Libby Prison. There was Forney, late of Fort Pillow infamy, concerning whose fiendish conduct the Congressional committee made report: "Of the men, from three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, of whom a large number *were murdered in cold blood after the post was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to resist.*" Of one hundred and eighty-two members of the Convention from Louisiana, there was not one Union man of well known and approved loyalty. There were more rebel soldiers and bushwhackers of the Missouri guerrilla order, members of Jeff. Davis's Congress than of the Congress of the United States. Is there any wonder that those who had given the life service to the cause of the rebellion should have instinctively exclaimed, "the rebel yell," as he heard that one who had given the sole service to Hampton's resolution declaring the reconstruction acts "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void?"

Henry A. Wise proclaims that "secession is more than dead, it is damned," and Montgomery and Blair "assume infinitely more sin" for the overthrow of the reconstructed governments of the South. Vance boasted to the people of Richmond, on his way home from New York, that the Democracy of "the south would gain by the election of Seymour and Blair all it fought for in the rebellion." Admiral Semmes, who commanded the Alabama when the Kearsarge, in the face of the world, sunk the Alabama, and who revenged himself by destroying unarmed Yankee whalers after the rebellion had been stabbed, said, in a speech at Mobile, that he believe "I have been a Democrat all my life, before the war, during the war, and since the war, and might the way on the principles of the Democracy * * * the grand old Democratic party has risen from its long slumber—and the election of Seymour and Blair will reduce the negro to a subordinate position." Another rebel, Gen. Percy Walker told the same Mobile assemblage that this is the first time, since Lee tendered to the enemy that sword which "flashed victoriously over so many battlefields, that I have seen a light on the clouds hanging over the South," for "the great Democratic party has taken up our cause." Robert Toombs, who went into the rebellion for the right to hold the soul of his fellow man in bondage, who left Washington in the winter of 1860-61, and came out of the rebellion without the right to call that roll on his own plantation, vaunting, proclaimed in the State of Georgia, in mass convention at Atlanta, that, "as the late war was introduced by the *defeated* Democratic party in 1860, so shall it now have peace till it is *restored* in 1868." He didn't express his opinion as to how he sells the delighted Georgians that "the granting of the elections which have been set up in our midst as governments shall be withdrawn," and from whom the Democratic party has expressly appointed for that purpose. All these things shall be swept from the horizon at the election," Howell Cobb, denouncing Governor Brown, the loyal white men of Georgia, and repenting rebels and loyal negroes, who were honestly striving to secure peace, order and law, as traitors to the country, thus characterizes and outlooks concerning "all you owe if to life and living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day, and all days, as the time when you were enlisted with the legions of Liberty, but who were never imbued with the generous and humbling impulses that make true loyalty. There came, too, the exponents and representatives of political treason.

Wade Hampton called on his Democratic associates, New York, Pennsylvania, and said that they would place Seymour and Blair in the White House, if they received the majority of votes, "in spite of all the power of any of the States that could be brought against them. This rebel trooper and Confederate leader "calls the people of the South "not to employ any one, white or black, who gives aid to the Republican party."

The speaker concluded as follows: Consider well, I pray you, the histories, the platforms, and candidates of these parties in making up your suffrages. Remember that by its fruit the tree is known, and by his deeds man is judged. Apply to these political organizations the words of Holy Writ. Test them by the high standards of love of country and love of man, and vote as they strongly and approve. So voting you shall do something to heal the wounds of war, rebuke and repress lawlessness and violence, develop the hidden resources of the land, secure equality of rights and privileges, and thus lift the country to its pre-destined rank among the nations.

POLITICAL.

Michigan promises to roll up a very handsome majority for Grant and Colfax. The least the Republicans claim is 20,000 majority. The Republicans of Saginaw Valley are wide awake in the matter. In the Fifth District, while Chairman's work in the Fifth District, while Randolph Strickland is sure to be elected from the Upper Peninsula by 2,000 majority.

The editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* must be a very smart financier. Doubtless he trains with the Cary clique. Sam. and his disciples argue from the same standpoint to the same conclusion arrived at by the *Union*. We hear them asserting on the streets that the bondholders have already received in gold two on a dollar and a half for what originally cost them sixty cents. Will some of these sapient financiers explain why it is that the five-twenties are now selling at seventy-six and seventy-seven cents in Europe?

Senator Morgan is reported as expressing the opinion that New York will be carried for Grant and Colfax by a handsome majority.

The New York *Evening Post* having expressed a doubt as to which way Illinois will go in November, the Chicago *Tribune* disposes of the question in short meter, thus:

"Only mindful of the danger of over-confidence, we have warned in saying that the safest way to take to-day Grant and Colfax would have not less than thirty thousand majority in Illinois. We cannot recall a campaign in which the Republican party was more enthusiastic and united. Ward and township meetings are everywhere attended by unprecedented crowds. The party is compact and resolute in every part of the field. Nine-tenths of the soldiers vote to use the ballots to the Confederate. In the last Presidential campaign the Democratic leaders and Copperheads defied them the privilege of voting. This year the Democracy begs the appreciation of the men it denied the right.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* tersely remarks: General Rosecrans is President of a Grant Club in Rhode Island. General Albert Pike is President of a Seymour Club in Arkansas. So it is all through. They vote as they shot.

The New York Republican State Executive Committee have now begun active work. The indications are flattering, and promise a majority of about twenty thousand for Grant. All over the State, men are changing their views, and all these changes are against the Democracy. Even St. Lawrence, Tattarangus and Chautauqua are telling of conversions, where to but a few months ago the Democracy was unswerving. Since the Democratic party robbed the confederate graveyard, people like it.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says Senator Morgan seems to have a stronger hold than ever. He will have the next Legislature sure for him. It has been intimated that General Grant will give him Mr. McCulloch's portfolio. Mr. Evarts will not be displaced. At any rate, our city Senator will not be disturbed, it may write.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* declares that at no time since the Chicago Convention has Ohio been at all doubtful. "Nor," says that paper, "is it true, as has been gratuitously asserted, that the Republicans of Ohio are apathetic. They are at work in earnest, and mean to get better majorities than to-day. We have felt sure, from the outset, of at least 25,000 majority for Grant in this State. The present indications are that it will exceed 30,000." This accords with the opinion of an eminent Democrat of that State, publicly expressed a few days ago.

At a solid two acre meeting at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, addressed by General Palmer, of Illinois, last week, there were twenty-five ministers of the Gospel. The Democrats admit there were 10,000 persons present.

The *Tribune* announces that General Logan is in Egypt skinning copperheads. He likes it but they don't.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the market for the hog product continues in about the same unsatisfactory state it did one week ago. The demand has been entirely consumptive, and the orders were for small amounts, consumers generally restricting purchases to immediate wants. Holders, however, displayed no anxiety to sell, were not inclined to grant any concessions. What effect the cattle disease, which now prevails in many localities, will have upon the market, for the hog product, it is impossible to say, but so far it has not made the impression, in the immediate vicinity it has materially lessened the demand for fresh beef, and increased the consumption of hog meats. The pork has remained in about the same state as previously reported, with sales during the week of about 1,000 bbls. at $28 for mess, quiet but firm at the same figure. Lard has ruled quiet all the week at 18½c, with some sales at 19c, but generally they were not wanted. Bulk meats have been in moderate demand, and prices 18½c for city kettled. Keg quiet at 20@20½c. Stearine—prime 18½c. Bulk meats have been in moderate demand. Oriental "stone" sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls. at $28 50@29 00; choice Minnesota, such as "Snow Mills," $8 75@9 00; choice country, such as "Amber Iowa," "Empire" (R. D.) "Columbus," "Hiawatha," $8 37½@8 50; choice extras, such as "Amber Iowa," "Sparkling," "Empire" (Hale), "King of the West," $9 00@9 25.

CITY MATTERS.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The Coming Championship Race—Arrival of Coulter's New Boat—Match Between Gordon Jackson and Bosman, of Philadelphia—Boat Races on Saturday.

The race for the sculling championship of America and two thousand dollars between Henry Coulter and Walter Brown is to take place over the Upper Monongahel acourse on Wednesday next, 9th inst., and much interest is beginning to be taken in it. Not much betting has been done as yet, but what has been is in favor of the Manchesterian. The arrival of Brown has been expected for several days past, but it is said now that he will not be here before Saturday. Upon his arrival he will proceed to Glenwood, where he will finish his training and become more acquainted with the course. Coulter is industriously at work preparing himself for the struggle, being under the training of Mr. Flanegan, of Allegheny. He has not yet removed to his quarters, opposite Glenwood, but will do so before the end of the week. He is in excellent condition for the race, and takes his regular pulls in his scull boat daily. His new boat, built by Charles B. Elliott, of Greenpoint, New York, in which he intends to row the race, arrived here on Tuesday evening and was taken to his headquarters at the Xanthe Boat House. It is built of Spanish cedar, and is a perfect model of beauty. It is thirty-four feet in length, thirteen inches in width, and weighs thirty-four pounds.

HAMILL'S CHALLENGE.

Jimmy Hamill is getting himself in fine trim in anticipation of a race with the winner of the Coulter and Brown match, to whom he issued a challenge several days ago. He has said that in case Coulter is winner in his race with Brown, he will immediately accept the *ding* of Mr. Hamill.

MATCH BETWEEN GORDON JACKSON AND BOSMAN.

A few days since, Gordon Jackson, of the Xanthe Boat Club, Manchester, received a challenge through the mail from Mr. Bosman, of Philadelphia, champion sculler of the Schuylkill, to row him a scull race of five miles on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, for two hundred and fifty dollars a side, he allowing Jackson fifty dollars for expenses. Mr. Jackson has written a letter to Mr. Bosman, accepting the challenge, and leaving the date of the race to be fixed by the challenger, but to come off until after the Coulter and Brown race, on the 9th inst. Jackson is now awaiting an answer from Bosman, fixing the date, and in the meantime is placing himself in condition for the contest. Both men are expert scullers, and the Philadelphians may rely on seeing a good race.

SKIFF RACE ON SATURDAY.

The skiff race between J. M. Hays and C. Caveney for fifty dollars, which was undecided on saturday last in consequence of a collision of the boats, will take place again on the same course at the Allegheny on Saturday afternoon next.

FOUR-OARED BOAT RACE ON SATURDAY.

An exciting four-oared boat race is arranged to come off on Saturday afternoon next, between the crews of Jeff. Davis's Congress than of the Congress of the United States. Is thereany wonder then that one who had given the sole service to the cause of the rebellion should have instinctively exclaimed, "the rebel yell," as he heard that one who had given the sole service to Hampton's resolution declaring the reconstruction acts "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void?"

Henry A. Wise proclaims that "secession is more than dead, it is damned," and Montgomery and Blair "assume infinitely more sin" for the overthrow of the reconstructed governments of the South. Vance boasted to the people of Richmond, on his way home from New York, that the success of the Democracy "the south would gain by the election of Seymour and Blair all it fought for in the rebellion." Admiral Semmes, who commanded the Alabama when the Kearsarge, in the face of the world, sunk the Alabama, and who revenged himself by destroying unarmed Yankee whalers after the rebellion had been stabbed, said, in a speech at Mobile, that he believe "I have been a Democrat all my life, before the war, during the war, and since the war, and might the way on the principles of the Democracy * * * the grand old Democratic party has risen from its long slumber—and the election of Seymour and Blair will reduce the negro to a subordinate position." Another rebel, Gen. Percy Walker told the same Mobile assemblage that this is the first time, since Lee tendered to the enemy that sword which "flashed victoriously over so many battlefields, that I have seen a light on the clouds hanging over the South," for "the great Democratic party has taken up our cause." Robert Toombs, who went into the rebellion for the right to call the roll of his fellow man in bondage, who left Washington in the winter of 1860-61, and came out of the rebellion without the right to call that roll on his own plantation, vaunting, proclaimed in the State of Georgia, in mass convention at Atlanta, that, "as the late war was introduced by the *defeated* Democratic party in 1860, so shall it now have peace till it is *restored* in 1868." He didn't express his opinion as to how he sells the delighted Georgians that "the granting of the elections which have been set up in our midst as governments shall be withdrawn," and from whom the Democratic party has expressly appointed for that purpose. All these things shall be swept from the horizon at the election," Howell Cobb, denouncing Governor Brown, the loyal white men of Georgia, and repenting rebels and loyal negroes, who were honestly striving to secure peace, order and law, as traitors to the country, thus characterizes and outlooks concerning "all you owe if to life and living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day, and all days, as the time when you were enlisted with the legions of Liberty, but who were never imbued with the generous and humbling impulses that make true loyalty. There came, too, the exponents and representatives of political treason.

Wade Hampton called on his Democratic associates, New York, Pennsylvania, and said that they would place Seymour and Blair in the White House, if they received the majority of votes, "in spite of all the power of any of the States that could be brought against them. This rebel trooper and Confederate leader "calls the people of the South "not to employ any one, white or black, who gives aid to the Republican party."

The speaker concluded as follows: Consider well, I pray you, the histories, the platforms, and candidates of these parties in making up your suffrages. Remember that by its fruit the tree is known, and by his deeds man is judged. Apply to these political organizations the words of Holy Writ. Test them by the high standards of love of country and love of man, and vote as they strongly and approve. So voting you shall do something to heal the wounds of war, rebuke and repress lawlessness and violence, develop the hidden resources of the land, secure equality of rights and privileges, and thus lift the country to its pre-destined rank among the nations.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Foreman.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Young Man Shoots His Employer in Self-Defense—The Wounded Man in a Critical Condition.

Yesterday morning David Ross, a farmer residing in Robinson township, was shot and, perhaps, fatally wounded by a young man named David Tease, aged about eighteen or nineteen years, who was in his employ. The circumstances of the shooting, as allege before Alderman McMasters, are as follows: On Tuesday evening Mr. Ross came home, and, without any provocation, commenced beating and abusing young Tease in a terrible manner. Tease ran out of the house, and went to [illegible] of a neighbor, where he [illegible]. Yesterday morning [illegible] employer's house, and told [illegible] he was going to leave his employment, [illegible] the wages due to him. Ross, [illegible] commenced another unprovoked assault [illegible] Young Tease, and beat him about [illegible] shotgun was near [illegible] the ball struck [illegible] breast. A physician living in the neighborhood was [illegible] to undertake the attention of the wounded man. Dr. [illegible] Jackson, of the city, was then sent for and visited the wounded man. He examined the wound and pronounced it a fatal one. Young Tease, after the shooting, delivered himself into the custody of Constable John Nicholls, who brought him to this city in the afternoon. Mr. W. W. Shaler, a friend of Mr. Ross, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against Young Tease for felonious assault and battery, in shooting the shooting. Tease was committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Ross' injuries.

The wounded man at last accounts was lying in a critical condition, with no hopes of recovery. He is a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, County Clerk of the Courts of this county, and a nephew of Mr. Joseph Ross, of this city.

Patents to Western Pennsylvanians.

[illegible] were issued to Western Pennsylvanians, from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending August 25th, 1868, each bearing that date:

R. B. Day, of East Freedom, Pa., for improved automatic fly brush.

G. W. N. Yost, of Corry, Pa., assignor to Corry Machine Co., for machine turning, for improvement in harvesters.

Thomas Patterson, of Tarr Farm, Pa., for improved tool extractor for wells.

George M. Robinson, of New Wimington, Pa., for improved nozzle for forks.

S. E. Mallett, of Corry, Pa., for improvement in cream saver.

J. C. McAfee, of West Alexandria, Pa., for improved composition for grinding and polishing marble and other substances.

Wm. Mcguire, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in farm gates.

J. C. Ireson and J. H. Hartauff, of New Castle, Pa., for improved curb for water wheels.

F. D. Green, of Williamsport, Pa., assignee to self and George Zimmer & Co., for improved machine for cutting panels.

A. I. Ferguson, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, for improvement in fire places.

John Wood, of Brooklin, Pa., for improvement in pump pistons.

Edmund Yeiser, of Sheridan, Pa., for improvement in fifth wheels for vehicles.

Jacob Barnheisel, Sr., of Green Park, Pa., for improvement in level jack.

David H. Shreiner, of Jump Hill, Pa., for improvement in grain drills.

J. D. Westcott, of Waterford, Pa., for improved pump piston.

Youthful Runaways.

At an early hour Wednesday morning two little boys, brothers, aged respectively about seven and five years, and giving their name as Marshall, went to the Union Depot and informed Officer Davis that they were alone in the city without any friends and desired to be sent to their mother, who lived in Ohio, on a line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Their father, they said, was killed in the army, and their mother had brought them here, promising to put them in a nice place, where they would be properly cared for. They averred that instead of doing as he said he would do, their step-father let them at the corner of the Garrison wall, where they slept all night. They wanted to leave here to see their mother. Just as officer Davis was about to telegraph to their mother, Mr. Thomas Marshall, a brother of their father, arrived in the city and took them home

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 5, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
To clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Fully alive to the necessities of the hour, alarmed at the outburst of scorn which has been aroused by the utterances of leaders like HAMILTON, FORREST, TOOMBS, SEMMES and their followers, the Northern leaders of the Democracy have taken council together and concluded there must be a change of front, or the appearance of it, in the South. The movement, we may add, has been put in motion with a celerity not unlike that which characterizes a "bout face" when executed by well disciplined troops.

Instead of exciting the apprehensions of thinking men throughout the North and South by ill-advised and worse conceived utterances, it is now judged best to administer sedatives in the shape of mildly expressed regrets on the part of the "high-toned" and heretofore silent gentlemen whom fortune frowned upon during the closing hours of the rebellion. The reader, we trust, will acquit us of any malicious motive in exercising due discretion in the choice of language when he is reminded that the "gentlemen" alluded to embrace no less illustrious personages than General ROBERT E. LEE, and many others who evinced, in word and action, the fullest recognition of the principles espoused by him during the progress of the war. It is not at all necessary to enumerate the list—the names will occur to any intelligent reader; besides, since we are speaking of strictly high-minded, chivalrous gentlemen, who are, in the truest sense of the word, also men of culture, courtesy forbids the mentioning of names.

The Democratic press and Democratic speakers within the past week have been at considerable pains to parade the "regret" these high-toned gentlemen express concerning the present condition of the country. The mere outdoor (leaving critical examination aside) of the future of the country is sufficient to appal them. They deplore it in deprecating tones, and falter in recording it upon letter paper. Reading their letters, listening to the reports of their every day utterances, we almost forget the revolutionary sentiments so lately promulgated by the "indiscreet and ill-advised" orators holding precisely similar views, but whose passion got the better of their judgment, which, by the way, seems to be a general failing with the sons of the balmy South. We say almost, because our instinct alone, were we not guided by reason, leads us to suspect, at the outset the oily utterances of men who have been guilty of the fonlest treason. We fancy we hear the Democratic leaders, after due deliberation issuing the instructions agreed upon in their secret councils; "Drop that revolutionary bluster, talk to them lamb-like," when, presto! General ROBERT E. LEE, that high toned, highly discreet, and thoroughly cultivated gentleman of the old school, surrounded by a score of lights which are scarcely less brilliant, moves forward, while HAMPTON, FORREST, SEMMES, HILL, TOOMBS & Co., gracefully retire, and all with as little confusion and noise as characterizes the very best arranged dissolving views. Very, *very* well done, gentlemen; the unapproachable ROBERT himself could not do it better.

But you forget one thing.

You forget that there is such a thing as history. And what does history tell us of these mild mannered, mild spoken gentlemen who, true to their part, never open their mouths save to utter plaintive, lamb-like regrets; and who are so severely exercised about the state of the country that they are appalled when they permit themselves to view it? Are they less to be feared, these lambs who plead for sympathy, than the wolves you have just muzzled? Is this snow-white, and favorite lamb of the flock, General LEE, the high-toned gentleman who retained his commission as Colonel in the Army of the United States, and lived in the household of General SCOTT, then commander-in-chief of the United States forces, till the hour when, deeming longer delay perilous, and himself *thoroughly* informed concerning the resources, disposition and contemplated movements of the Union Army, he exhibited the spirit of an ingrate, forgot honor, decency and self-respect, and flung himself into the ranks of the rebels, of whose movements he was the animating spirit? Who knew that Union men suffered the agonies of hell in Andersonville and Belle Isle, and sympathized with the infernal tormentors by promoting them regularly for exercising rare vigilance, *and who never expressed a regret at their horrible treatment.* This man, who more than any other was responsible for the bitterness exhibited in the contest, who falsified his oath, betrayed the most sacred of trusts, and stung the bosom which nurtured him, who forgot his obligations and all that men hold honorable, now pretends to deplore the horrible condition of the country which he strove his utmost to ruin! Bah! If these are your lambs, where are wolves?

WHO MADE THE PLATFORM?

Not HAMPTON alone, although according to his own showing, he "obtained all he asked in the Convention." He had fifteen able assistants to help him, in the work of securing "all they sought for." They were sixteen in all, those rebel Generals who made the platform, not to mention eight or nine rebel Colonels, and a sprinkling of Majors and Captains. Glance over the list. HAMPTON, who like BEAUREGARD, wanted to shoot Union prisoners, and who slunk away sullenly and refused to give his parole; BUCKNER who journeyed back and forth to Washington, in search of a position in the Union army two weeks before he declared for rebellion; PRESTON, who gave up his mission to the Spanish Court, in order that he might fan the flames of a rebellion, and signalized himself by fitting out piratical vessels; HOLTZCLOW, who boasted that he took part in every western battle from Shiloh to the bitter end; FORREST, the hero of Fort Pillow; BONHAM, of South Carolina; GORDON, of Georgia; HOKE, RANSOM and COX, of South Carolina, bitter opponents to an exchange of prisoners; OULD, the evil genius of Andersonville, Salisbury and Belle Isle; KERSHAW, of South Carolina, who shot down with his own hand Union prisoners, and strove to rival FORREST; these and a host of others, equally distinguished for their atrocities, assisted at the birth of the Tammany platform, upon which they have signified their intention to risk another trial, gaining everything if they win, and losing nothing if they fail.

These are the men who made the Democratic platform. Two-thirds of them are pre-eminently infamous, and all are traitors at heart to-day, as they were when they exhausted every conceivable device to overthrow the Government. And these men who controlled the Democratic Convention hug the delusion that they have got a chance to control the Government. But their present cunning will avail them even less than their former atrocities.

SEYMOUR, BLAIR AND REPUDIATION.

Mr. PENDLETON has the honor of being the inventor of what is commonly known as the greenback policy, whereby the national obligations are to be discharged and nobody pay anything. The long and short of it is, paper mills and printing presses are to be put in motion until everybody is paid in full. Nobody—certainly not Mr. PENDLETON—concerns himself in the least about the how and the when the greenbacks, which the paper mills and the printing presses put afloat, shall be paid. The indifference on this point might lead to the suspicion that the latent purpose existed of not paying them at all, were it not that such a plan would be downright repudiation—the rankest villainy. Certainly were an individual deeply in debt to operate in this way people would be apt to regard him as a rascal. Mr. PENDLETON, as representative in Congress, did not hesitate to declare, as the reason for opposing an extraordinary issue of greenbacks, that besides being unconstitutional, they would certainly be repudiated, as the only disposition that could finally be made of them; and the only inference to be drawn from his present course, and that of his party, is that the inevitable result of working the debt into greenbacks—conceding such a thing possible—will be the repudiation of the entire batch. In fact it seems to be Mr. PENDLETON'S plan, and the plan of the Democratic party, of paying the bonds and discharging the debt.

Do we slyly sneer or laugh at any attempt to explain which or how the greenbacks are to be paid? Every dollar of the debt must either be paid, and paid in gold, or republication ensues. What is the inference? With three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks out we find them worth all the way from fifty to seventy cents the dollar. With two thousand millions afloat, what would a greenback dollar probably be worth? Clearly about the only thing you could do with it would be to repudiate it entirely. For any real use its value would be about equal to blank paper. Six years ago Mr. PENDLETON himself held to this, and Mr. SEYMOUR also, as late as last March, said that in gold times a man could go to market with his money in his pocket and bring away his dinner in a basket, but under the wild greenback policy the thing would be reversed—a basket for your money and your pocket for your marketing. In March last, Mr. SEYMOUR declared that Mr. PENDLETON'S course led straight to repudiation, the destruction of all values, the overthrow of business of every kind, the prostration of enterprise, and the blackest dishonor. It is nevertheless the policy of the Democratic party now. It suits exactly the new revolution on which the Northern and Southern Democracy have been united. It is the bond of their Union. He who likes it should at once range himself under the banner of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

LET US GET RID OF IT.

A clause in an "Act for the Regulation of Railways," which passed unnoticed in the House of Commons recently, provides that any railway company convicted before two magistrates on the charge of being accessory to a breach of the peace, by granting a special train to convey persons to a prize fight, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £500, half of which is to go to the informer. Time was when it would have been impossible to smuggle this clause through the House of Commons, and when an M. P. boasted his ability to stand up under the hardest hitting that was possible in the British P. R. The "sport," however, could not bear prosperity; those who participated in and patronized it, and those who made it a profession, despite the approval of the press and the privileged orders, who claimed for it everything that could be said of courage, endurance and pluck, gradually contracted evil habits, grew from bad to worse, and finally sank into mere ruffians. However, if we are to judge from the occasional glimpses of English society we obtain through the press, and the productions of her favorite authors, the prize fighters and their abettors had not far to go, since their sole associates embraced the degrading, though congenial sports of cock fighting, badger baiting and rat catching. Then the ultimate aim of a hero of the English P. R., like that of the American prize fighter, never rose higher than the proprietorship of a groggery, where, surrounded by those who witnessed his striking progress in the ring, and those who envied him his physical prowess, he could fight his battles over again, and measure his fame by the demand for his beer.

Now unquestionably many well meaning, but ill advised men have, at one time or another, engaged in this brutal practice. That time, however, *has past.* Show us the last hero of the P. R., either in this country or in England, and we will show you a crop-haired, low-browed, sensual man, in whom the animal is developed at the expense of all that is refined, truly manly and intellectual. It is one thing to be able to defend one's self when assaulted by a bully, and altogether another thing to cultivate the animal propensities. And yet, this is exactly what the American people are unwittingly doing to-day. We are giving shelter to the crop-haired gentry who find their avocation in disrepute in England; we are chronicling their arrival, their reception, their proposed movements. America opens up before them a comparatively unexplored field, in which they can display their old, and perhaps secure fresh laurels. The greater portion of the prize fighters, trainers, dog-fanciers and broken-nosed bar-tenders in this country are importations. It is not necessary to frequent regattas, scull matches or horse races to be convinced of this fact. Witness the crowd of fancy men who follow the wake of a "walkist," or the winning man in the last scull race, and the fact will be apparent. It is this class of men who are bringing the manly sports in this country into disrepute. If we desire to get rid of this public pest, we must devise ways and means to abolish the American Prize Ring.

WILL THEY ANSWER?

Viewing the subject merely from an economical standpoint, we submit to the Inflationists whether it would not save time, trouble and money, if, instead of incurring the expense attendent upon printing billions of legal tender notes, they would prevail upon Congress to declare the bonds legal tenders? If, after they have been at the expense necessary to the printing and issuing of another billion of legal tender notes, the latter are to be exchanged for bonds, why not pursue the more direct course? By the way, will some of the Inflationists in this vicinity enlighten us upon the following points; If the greenbacks are certificates of debt which the Government owes to the holders, how and in what manner will the process of exchanging them for bonds lessen the public debt? If it is difficult to pay the present issue in gold, how much easier will it be when twice, or treble the number is issued?

These are questions which concern everybody, and we would like to have them answered. The outstanding issue of three hundred and fifty-six millions of greenbacks, if they are legally redeemed, must be lifted with three hundred and fifty-six millions of gold. Honest people desire to see them redeemed with gold. How will the Inflationists pay their extra billion? That is a very important point, but one that the Inflationists have most unaccountably overlooked in their manifold calculations.

A GENTLE ADVISER.

Prominent among the advisers of the Destructive Democracy, we observe the name of General BEAUREGARD, whose name was a tower of strength to the rebels in the beginning of the war. That was when General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN dazzled the country with his grand reviews, and before hard-hitting BURNSIDE, HOOKER or MEADE came upon the scene. With the appearance of these earnest generals, G. T. BEAUREGARD'S fame gradually diminished; it owed its strongest outline to the fact that it was contrasted with MCCLELLAN'S, and once that doughty general was out of the way, and the headquarters under bullet range, BEAUREGARD gave up the digging business in disgust, and gravitated into his proper place. Now this man who was so active in the beginning of the rebellion deems the exigencies of the present campaign demands his services, which he offers in the shape of advice. LEE and BEAUREGARD unlike HAMPTON and FORREST have not in the same way excited the disgust of all loyal men of both parties; they have been quiet, working silently, and are claimed openly as advisers. BEAUREGARD'S advice must be an excellent thing to follow. Witness the following letter, dated November 10, 1862:

> "*Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:*
>
> "It is the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the *garrote*."—G. T. BEAUREGARD."

We do not know that the COMMERCIAL is making any new ones in the previous attacks on Hon. Thos. Williams. There are few gentlemen in this section of country who have more warm, personal friends than the above gentleman, and it has been that he is too honestly constituted to be a successful politician. Mr. WILLIAMS' past record should be sufficient screen to protect him, while in retirecy, from the unmerited abuse of those professing the same political principles he so ably and faithfully represents.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

This is wholly gratuitous. We have never attacked Mr. WILLIAMS, whose abilities and services we hold in high estimation. Let our contemporary specify what he means by "persistent attacks" on this gentleman. We are entirely confident it will search our columns in vain for them. If reference is made to a communication relating to the nomination of Mr. PHELPS, we have only to say that the writer will not be challenged either as to his long standing as a Republican or respectability and influence as a citizen, whose support Mr. WILLIAMS has steadily received and profited by. We must say that our contemporary's paragraph savors strongly of a diseased imagination.

SHOULD BE REPLACED WITH A GENTLE ADVISER.

We submit to the Democracy the propriety of exchanging General A. R. LAWTON, of rebel fame, for, say General PRESTON, LEE, BEAUREGARD, or, in brief, any of the plaintive lambs among the Southern leaders who now deprecate extreme views and measures, and sorrowingly deplore the present condition of the country. LAWTON is too outspoken by half. He should husband his ammunition, unless it is his firm resolve to trust to the bayonet in the heat of the fray. Doubtless he is one of that noble type of Southerners who, in the beginning of the contest, confounded cruelty with valor, crowned cotton king, and indulged the belief that bravery was confined to the Southern climate. Speaking of the Tammany platform, this rebel General said:

> "There was nothing the South wanted that was not there. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States: *those great principles for which we fought, and which we fear-ed were lost, may yet be achieved.*"

Equally sanguinary is the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, which favors it readers with this outburst:

> "With the skull and cross-bones of the "lost cause" before us we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men and were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Taking the oath seems to be as easy with these editors as it was with Captain Bon SHORTY, who became so accustomed to it that he thought nothing of taking it twenty times a day, but with all found it impossible to accomplish his plainest duties. It is very evident that the work of reconstructing the writers of the above paragraphs was slightly botched, and will have to be done over again. ROSECRANS should attend to the matter, and at once.

NEVER in the history of nations has a greater anomaly been presented than that afforded in the contemplation of the present attitude of the traitors who expended millions of money and tens of thousands of lives, in their efforts to overthrow the Government. That men guilty of the greatest crime embraced in the catalogue, instead of evincing a just appreciation of the clemency of the Government by retiring from the gaze of an outraged people, satisfied in the enjoyment of civil rights, should presume to act upon the hypothesis that treason is no crime, is, in itself, an anomaly which has never had a parallel in history.

But when these avowed enemies of the Republic, not satisfied with the shelter afforded them by a too lenient Government, assume to act upon the hypothesis that amnesty conveyed the right to demand full possession of the Government they could not destroy, the people are exensable in exhibiting their surprise at the cool effrontery which characterizes the proceeding. Sensible men will ask each other wherein the difference lies between a surrender on the battlefield and at the ballot box, and if, after all GRANT, and not LEE, should have surrendered, the idea of forming a political partnership with these traitors could only emanate in the minds of those who either openly or covertly sympathized with them. And those who support the claims advanced by them, no matter what their record may be, or how earnestly they were devoted to the Union in its hour of trial, render themselves liable to the suspicion that, in offering to share with rebels the control of the Government, they are either misled by designing men, or, what is worse, *regret the service they rendered the Government.* It would have been better for such men if they had broken their swords at the beginning, rather than dishonor themselves now by associating with traitors.

THE editor of the New York *World*, if we are to judge from the tone of that sheet, has never experienced the pangs of disappointment. Everything he desired he obtained; everything he attempted he accomplished; his life has doubtless been a glittering success. This presumption is not based upon any foundation weaker than the evidence he affords the public through the columns of his journal, in which he labors to prove that the man who was unsuccessful in his application for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis is unfit for the office of President. The *World* also affects the greatest contempt for the "man who drove a two horse team 'out of wood'" into the city where he failed to secure office, (which to the man who does his duty generally has more work than pay.) Here we have two cardinal objections to Gen. GRANT: First, he failed to secure the office of City Surveyor. Second, (and we invite the earnest attention of working men generally to this point,) he has been guilty of driving a two-horse team. As a matter of course, the man who failed to secure an office once he had set his mind on it, and was guilty of selling wood for cord, has within him no spark of manhood, is beneath the contempt Democratic journals, which, however strong they may be in theory, are decidedly weak in practice.

—From all of which we opine that when the leading Democratic journals descant upon the achievements, usefulness and merits of working people, it is with the express understanding that they are to *remain* working people, mudsills and Democratic voters. Such a contingency as their elevation to an office of trust or profit is not to be entertained, even for a moment. Is it possible that the bare thought of a disappointment—the wresting of the sceptre of power from his hand by that inconsiderate and desperate rival, BUCK POMEROY—impels the editor of the *World* to out Herod HEROD in his onslaughts on the Republican candidate?

HOWELL COBB is out in a letter of explanation. He says he is for peace, and is astonished that his speeches create any other impression. He has been misunderstood, and asks that a correct report of what he said at Atlanta may be read. By reference to a "correct report" we find that Mr. COBB, in speaking of the supporters of GRANT and COLFAX, said:

> "My friends, they are our enemies. I state it in cool and calm debate. * * * Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance. In peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North, as well as the South, *we hurl into their teeth, to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are.* * * * O, Heaven! for some blistering words that I may write *infamy* upon the forehead of these men [applause]; that they may travel through earth *despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the devil himself.* They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsill of that ancient institution, Africa. * * * *Upon them there should be no mercy.* They have dishonored themselves, and ought to *hang themselves.* *Come on, Drive them from the gate of wrath and political worthy.* Leave them to rot on their own mire and filth. Nobody will envy them, and if they are taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up. They will die in their own mire. * * * Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, *give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles,* and strike one more heavy blow for constitutional liberty."

Bear in mind this is the revised language, proving the lamb-like disposition of the rebel leaders.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says Mr. COLFAX was a Know Nothing. It parades what it pretends was the oath to which he subscribed. We will not insist that our neighbor knew that the statement it repeats is wholly groundless; he manifests such lamentable ignorance concerning other things that we readily believe that he is ignorant of the fact that Mr. COLFAX has distinctly and unequivocally denied the statement. But will the *Post* tell us about FRANK BLAIR'S Know Nothingism? *when* BLAIR *was the second time elected to Congress he was the Know Nothing candidate.* If there is a Lodge of the Order still in existence, we presume he is a member. The *Post* should be silent about Know Nothings. Not only is the Democratic candidate for Vice President a Know Nothing of the double-and-twisted kind, but the candidate of the party for Congress in this District was one of the Head Centers of the Order, so long as it had an existence. Hence we say silence would exceedingly become our Democratic-Irish-Roman Catholic contemporary.

IS it not remarkable that LEE, BEAUREGARD & Co. never thought of dissenting from HAMPTON, SEMMES, COBB, FORREST, TOOMBS & Co. until it became apparent that their speeches were disgusting the loyal people of the North, and that something must be done to counteract their effect? The professions of all these aristocratic rebel leaders are but a sham. The speeches of the WADE HAMPTON set are the natural consequences of the Tammany proceedings, and not a whit worse than the FRANK BLAIR-BRODHEAD letter, which secured him the nomination for Vice President. If LEE & Co. are sincere, why did they not promptly dissent from HAMPTON & Co.? It is as evident as anything can be that that the disclaimer is put in for political effect solely, and not for any real difference of opinion. It is a shallow political ruse, and will fail totally.

BUT for the Democratic threats of repudiation the nation would save from 40 to 60 millions a year in interest. But for this taint nothing would be easier than to fund the debt at a low rate of interest, whereby a vast sum in gold would be saved to the taxpayers. The threat of repudiation and the too evident purpose to execute it is working the greatest mischief to our finances and prosperity. It will cost us this year, and every year, till it can be counteracted, not less than 40 millions in gold.

A FIELD FOR GEN. ROSECRANS.

The *Ultra Ku-Klux*, of Jefferson, Texas, is a sanguinary sheet. If it occasionally indulges in passages like the one we quote, we must attribute it to the fact that the party which it champions so vigorously has been a constant opponent of every measure looking toward the extension of postal facilities; other that, or the recent orders issued by the Grand Council of Democrats for a change in front has not had time to reach Texas. But here is the kindly breathing extract, which is strong enough to speak for itself:

> "How shall we obviate a war of races? There is no way under the broad canopy of heaven without it is every white man shall be disarmed, and every white people shall get along peaceably and quietly; but if they are allowed to remain in our midst, just so sure we are bound to have a war of races, and when there is once direct blood spilt, *we predict that it will rage as every as does the Mississippi.*"

Equally sanguinary is the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, which favors it readers with this outburst:

> "With the skull and cross-bones of the "lost cause" before us we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Taking the oath seems to be as easy with these editors as it was with Captain Bon SHORTY, who became so accustomed to it that he thought nothing of taking it twenty times a day, but with all found it impossible to accomplish his plainest duties. It is very evident that the work of reconstructing the writers of the above paragraphs was slightly botched, and will have to be done over again. ROSECRANS should attend to the matter, and at once.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* informs us, as a matter of history, that the Continental money—the original greenback species—"got lower and lower, until fifty dollars, and in some places more, was only equal to one dollar in coin, and finally, in 1781, it ceased to circulate altogether and became a permanent debt of the Government." Such is the history of the original greenback issue, known as Continental money, the only difference between which was, there was too much of it. Inflation said to repudiation—the precise line of the PENDLETON theory. The loss fell on the non-capitalists, men of small means, who could least afford it. Had the issue been less, the result would have been different. Taking warning of the past, let us stop short of the ruination point.

WE take the liberty to propose a text for Democratic stump orators on the greenback question. It is the following quotation from Gov. SEYMOUR'S Cooper Institute speech:

> "We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel a resort to a depreciated currency as a permanent system *will force every honest, farmer, mechanic and creditor to take a reduced currency as well.*"

The discussion will necessarily involve the question, which we have repeatedly put to the Pittsburgh *Post*, to wit: If with 360 millions of greenbacks afloat gold has been sent to 145, where will it go when 2,000 millions of greenbacks have been put afloat, and what will a greenback dollar be worth? Furthermore, what will be the probable effect on "every laborer, farmer and mechanic?"

GENERAL ROSECRANS reports that the rebel leaders at Virginia Springs are as gentle as lambs—absolutely panting for "quiet and repose." He declares that all their instincts incline the Southern people, especially those who were foremost in the wicked rebellion, that way. We prefer to take the words of the aforesaid leaders themselves on this point. For instance, the following uttered by the hero of Fort Pillow, General FORREST, in a late speech:

> "It is not our policy to get into another civil war or to set ourselves up for another rebellion. We are opposed against it, and weaken our cause in the North, and I have outlined every unfortunate matter which I have met lately, to do all in his power to prevent war of any kind taking place."

THEY say that SEYMOUR is a man of deliberate convictions and ever remains true to them. In 1861, in Utica, he spoke as follows:

> "It is true that slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South would be allowed to withdraw themselves from the govern ment which cannot give them guarantees in their own hands."

This, no doubt, is the sentiment of SEYMOUR to-day. In 1861, he was for preserving slavery. In 1868 he is for re-establishing it. Who has ever heard of HORATIO REDJOLEING over the downfall of slavery? WHERE IS THE SPEECH IN WHICH HE THUS PROFESSED HIMSELF?

THE telegraph brings us the interesting statement that at "a meeting of political leaders to be held at Long Branch next week especial arrangements will be made for carrying Pennsylvania and Ohio for the Democracy." We would like to see the inside of such an arrangement. No doubt the Whisky Ring would be found there; but whoever believes that either State can be carried for SEYMOUR and BLAIR by such means simply deludes himself. SEYMOUR, in 1863, entered into a little arrangement to assist LEE'S invasion, but it failed, and any arrangement, whether at Long Branch or elsewhere, for similar purposes now will also fail.

MR. SEYMOUR, it is said, feels confident of his election,—a confidence that his friends evidently do not share, for if they did they would not permit the offers to bet on GRANT to go so long unnoticed. In former times Democrats did not hesitate to snap up bets whenever the thing in the prospect of winning was fair. They have either undergone a change in this respect or have no confidence in SEYMOUR'S election. The reader will form his own conclusion which it is.

No doubt in the world exists that Arkansas is on the verge of actual insurrection. The rebels have pushed things to the very verge of rebellion. No Union man is safe except in his own ability to protect himself. And this, measurably, is the condition in most of the Southern States. Assassinations are daily occurrences. The fact that *Union men only are murdered, and no murderer is punished or even arrested*, tells the whole story. If SEYMOUR and BLAIR do not make a good run in the South, it will not be because their friends are not active.

THERE is just this thing to be said: When the war for the overthrow of the Government and the establishing of a slave confederacy broke out, HORATIO SEYMOUR remained at home and to the extent he was capable assisted the rebels. GRANT came forward from private life and offered his services to the Government, rose to the highest rank and put the rebellion down. Who is most worthy of the confidence and honors of the preserved Nation?

THE *Post* has drummed up a bogus conversion to SEYMOUR and BLAIR, thus:

> "Gen. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland county, better known as fighting Dick, has come out for Seymour and Blair. He is a Democrat."

The importance to be attached to the above is determined by the fact that if ever Gen. COULTER voted with the Republicans he has no done so for several years. But it is the best the *Post* can do.

THE report that a September session of Congress has been agreed upon, was premature. The question has not been determined yet. Present appearances are against an Autumn session.

FORMERLY "Beast Butler" was execrated by the *World* for all the shortcomings of the war. Butler interfered with the exchange of prisoners; Butler murdered our soldiers by the thousand; Butler, in brief, was a monster so hideous that language could not describe him. Now the vials of the *World's* wrath are poured out upon Grant. The *World* and Ould together gave just discovered what a horrible monster General Grant is, all of which the *World* undertakes to prove by Ould, whose veracity that sheet vouches for readily. We suppose Ould, if necessary, will do as much for the *World*, in which case, as a matter of course, no loyal man can have any doubts concerning the nature of the evidence on either side.

IT is proposed to unite Lakes Huron and Ontario by a canal, the plan having been pronounced feasible, the cost $40,000,000, half in England, and half in the United States to be secured by a loan of $20,000,000 by the Canadian Government. Mr. HOWARD, Postmaster Caproell, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago he succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furnish $20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his prospects of success in securing the other $20,000,000 are very satisfactory.

RETURNS for the fraction of a month show that the receipts from the whisky tax under the new law will be much larger than when whisky was taxed two dollars per gallon. And we have no doubt the receipts would be still larger if the tax were reduced from sixty to thirty or forty cents per gallon. By the way, does it never enter the minds of those who are continually finding fault with the administration of the Republican party, that if the taxes had been honestly paid by them, and their abettors, there would be a hundred millions less to pay on the public debt?

SMALL NOTES.

To be able to live in the country and do business in the city; to rise superior to schedules, and be independent of the hay market; to command the services of a machine which, while exceeding the swiftness of a horse, is wholly free from the dangerous power confined in a locomotive, and requires no more attention than a post, is a stride towards independent convenience and comfort we confess we never expected to witness in our time. Yet this convenience, it appears, is about to be realized by one gentlemen of New York, who have imported from their own especial use, the velocipedes which have become so popular in Paris. It must be borne in mind that those recent importations are not the sort which we have seen used by boys. The ordinary plaything has three wheels, while the velocipedes that do their eight and ten miles in and out of Paris daily have but two, constructed in such a manner as to admit the use of a saddle, with stirrups. A rapid movement of the foot creates a rapid action of the apparatus. The motor of mounting is said to be more difficult than to ride, and after you fall there is no danger of having your brains scattered on the pavement by a horse's hoof. Fifteen miles an hour is termed easy traveling with the velocopide; anybody can do twelve miles. Pittsburghers on this subject has a decided interest. No city in the country has a larger proportion of its population residing in the suburbs, and it is growing continually. As we understand it, velocipedes will operate on roads such as we have leading into our city, and the idea of trying them has, we believe, entered into the mind of more than one gentleman—and lady too. Who will be the first to introduce the velocipede into Pittsburgh? is a question we hope to see answered before long. The cost in Paris of a velocipede, we believe, is between fifty and sixty dollars.

We think a more complete refutation of a plausible slander was never given to the public than the letter addressed by General Meredith in answer to the extraordinary charges against General Grant, concerning the exchange of prisoners. Ex-Commissioner Ould, our readers will remember, is the "high-toned" gentleman who boasted that he got rid of a "set of the most miserable devils" (meaning Union soldiers), and received in return "some of the very best material," (fat, sleek, well fed rebel prisoners, "he ever saw." This man Ould, who ventures before the public with his pocket full of declamatory charges against the General who whipped him and his backers, is shown up in his true colors by General Meredith in a few brief sentences. Doubtless by this time he has had abundant occasion to regret the presentation of his charges. It will take a smarter man than Commissioner Ould to prove that the starvation, suffering and death of Union prisoners at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and other prison pens in the South, were either the result of criminal negligence or stupidity on the part of Union generals.

Give us more greenbacks, say the modern Democracy. We want them to restore the country to its former prosperity: to build up the ruined South; to infuse fresh life into the North; to "move the crops," and, while we are about it, let us have at least enough to fill our purses and pockets. Greenbacks are the other turn, and then we who have nothing will roll in greenbacks at least, which, despite all our former assertions to the contrary, are real, solid wealth. The old idea that gold and silver, the currency of the world, should also be the currency of the United States, was a figment of our own and our father's brains. Let us set up a new idol; one that we can worship on the highways; one that speaks to us through ings which will remind us of poor perishable mortality, and which we will term—paper! Would it not be well, gentlemen, to substitute leather? Certainly you have a right to change your opinion, but when it is proposed to bury past convictions with past teachings, and to run a rift with the universally accepted truisms which guide the enlightened world in this matter of money, let us take something less perishable than paper, say leather, gentlemen: it wears infinitely better, and is almost, if not altogether, as cheap.

There is nothing we like to see more than an energetic, resolute, determined man or woman, and we have had occasion to admire many of late, on our visit to Pittsburgh and vicinity. But there is one man who, for energy, determination and quiet perseverance will pay a handsome dividend. Talk about Yankee enterprise, ingenuity and expedition after that. However, we are not so stupid but that we may take a hint.

The rice crop of Georgia and the Carolinas promises an abundant yield, though nothing like the crops realized before the war. It will take much time to produce that result, and a large expenditure of capital and labor; but the growth of the season will exhibit, if the weather continues favorable, a very handsome increase over last year's yield.

The orange culture in Florida is even greater and more important than is expressed in the report of the Agricultural Bureau. From 75,000 to 100,000 orange trees were set out last year, of which 50,000 were planted out on Flint river alone; and, in 1865 and 1866, at least 200,000 were planted on the lakes in East and Middle Florida. The price, instead of being $15 to $20 per thousand on the trees, as stated, should have been $25 to $30, and some choice lots sold as high as $35. The orange grows wild all over Florida, and good trees, when budded, bear 500 to 1,000 and budded, bear 500 to 2,500 sweet oranges yearly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the climate of Middle and West Tennessee is delightful, the natural advantages great and the lands cheap, there is little or no immigration from the North. McNAIRY county, in the former county of a large number of popular remedies, one of which is Drake's Plantation Bitters, which brought to him a fortune, like, too, is Pike county, Missouri, which has proved to be a millionaire. He is said to have made $10,000 a day for a long time during the war, on the advance in liquors, and by wearing a wooden leg. He is the owner which is to perpetuate his name. Here are the Turner brothers, who made a fortune in ginger pop, and have just completed a mansion which rents for $250,000 per annum. We may turn from merchandise to other professions and find similar results. Here is Sinnett & Pike, formerly of Albany, who is practising law. He is somewhat dead, and is very much disgusted, but he has invented a number of remarkable things, and is making a large fortune. He was employed by Mr. Pullman, in behalf of a cemetery whose size involved a large number of titles, and for this task, which occupied nearly a year, he received $10,000. Pullman himself is about $20,000 a year. Here is Rufus D. Case, who failed in business some years ago in Syracuse, New York, and began life anew in business on Front street. And here is the American Tea Company, which has made its proprietor and owner Wm. C. Cumming one of the wealthiest merchants of the city. Thus one may see that the golden chances continue, and for every ten thousand hungry adventurers who come hither there is a glittering prize. Jerry McAuley, the petroleum operator, who has shaved the public out of a half million by means of bogus companies. We know one man who sold his dwelling for $15,000 and invested it, losing every dollar. Another successful man is Knox the hatter. He was originally employed as a errand boy. He learned the hatting trade and served as foreman in two establishments. He then started for himself and now has two fashionable stores and owns enough real estate to make him rich. Ireland has sent us two other prominent names, Halpine and Bonner, the latter being transformed by the hand of fortune from a journeyman printer into a millionaire publisher."

PERSONAL.

—William Endicott, Jr., an eminent dry goods merchant of Boston, has received the degree of A. M. from Williams College. The degree was, doubtless, conferred as a compliment to the young man's father, the well known lawyer and financier, and as a well deserved tribute to one who has so ably opposed the theories and plans of the Paper Dollar men.

—Miss Menken's volume of poems, says the *Round Table*, must receive posthumous publication, unless her death prevents their appearance at all. Their announcement, which appeared before her death, but has just reached us, after stating that the title is Infelicia, and that they would be issued simultaneously in London, Paris, and New York, says: "The poems are mainly of a religious cast, and will most probably surprise readers who have made up their minds for compositions of quite another character. The book itself, dedicated to Charles Dickens, is one of the daintiest little volumes which have issued from the press for many years, and the splendid illustrations at the commencement of each poem will excite no small attention."

—Thomas Hood died composing, and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to "turn a lively Hood!"

—Ebenezer, the brother of Washington Irving, has just died at a very advanced age. The author, in a letter, spoke of him as follows: "It is now nearly a month since brother Ebenezer left me at the Cottage. I never before known him to be so long absent before, unless when on a journey. I think him one of the most perfect exemplifications of the Christian character that I have ever known. He has all his father's devotion and zeal, without his strictness. Indeed, his piety is of the most genial and affectionate kind, interfering with no fashion, pleasure or elegant taste, and obtruding itself upon no one's habits, opinions, or pursuits. I wish to God I could feel like him. He has that indwelling source of consolation and enjoyment which appears to have more dignity than all the maxims of philosophy or the lessons of worldly wisdom."

—Mr. Beecher's receipt for making coffee is as suggestive as it is *Beecherish*: "The best way I know of to make a good cup of coffee," "and that is Rome. But can we do this? I think not. Not that we do not esteem her as a Catholic Church; not that we do not regard her sacraments as equally valid with our own; not that we do not feel that we owe her a debt of gratitude for what she has done for us in bygone days; but as English Catholics, we believe that the Church of England is, by God's appointment, *England's Catholic Church*, and that it is our duty to stand by her at all times of oppression and persecution as well as in the time of prosperity and peace. But if our Bishops and Legislators persist in driving us, and robbing us of our Catholic faith, what are we to do?"

Mr. Husband, and all who feel like him, should not stand out on the order of their going, but go at once to Rome. It is there they are to hand to bring up, whether Rome likes it or not.

EXTENSIVE ruins in Arizona, it is reported, have been discovered recently by a party of surveyors engaged in exploring the country for railroad purposes. The ruins extend for miles along the Little Colorado river. Some of the walls of the buildings are yet in their places and stand six or eight feet high. The streets may be traced for miles. The old irrigating canals and ditches are yet in a fair state of preservation, and may be traced for miles also. The ground is strewn with broken earthen ware. The party found some nearly whole vessels of curious form. The ware seems to be of a different quality and finer than those found at most of the ruins in Arizona. Many of the walls of the buildings were built of hewn stone, and put up in a very handsome manner. In all appearances here once stood a city of many thousand inhabitants. On the East bank are ruins of a large structure or castle, covering several acres of land—some of the walls are yet standing to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Private advices from Panama state that a fearful earthquake took place in Callao on the 13th instant, which lasted seven minutes. No lives were lost, but many houses were injured. At seven o'clock in the morning the sea retired one hundred yards; on returning the water rose ten feet above the usual level. Great fears were entertained that Callao would be completely inundated. At twelve o'clock the motion had ceased completely covered, the s